

Arlington Advocate.



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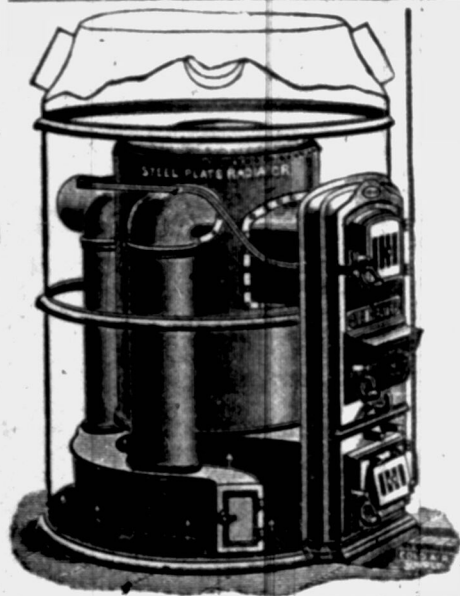
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ARLINGTON, MASS., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1897.

No. 6.

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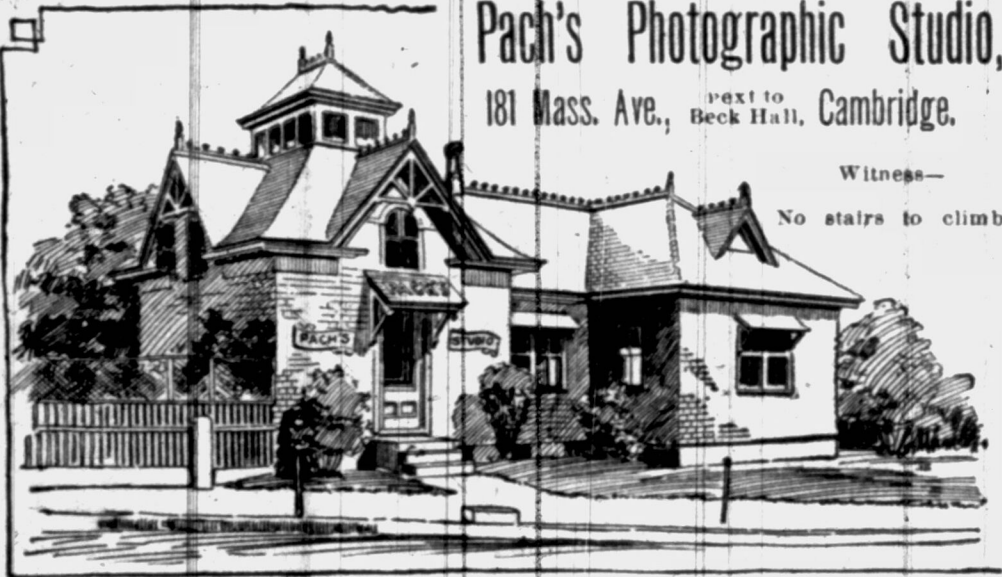
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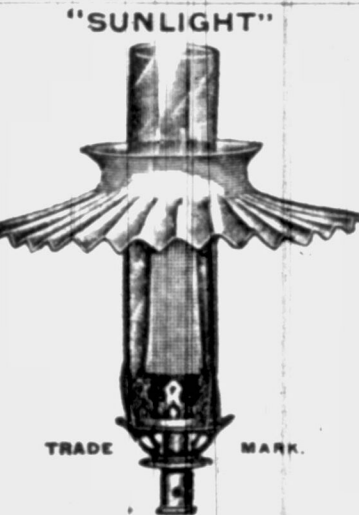
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It is the acme of the modern miller's art,
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GIVES three times the light of any
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at one half the cost.

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ARLINGTON
ABOUT TOWN MATTERS.
Notices of concerts, lectures, entertainments, etc., to
which an admission fee is charged, or from which
a revenue is derived, must be paid for
as advertisements by the line.

—Frank A. Locke, tuner. See ad.
—McClure, of Kensington Park, is the
architect of the F. P. Winn block.

—The Improvement Association meets
next Monday evening, in Bethel Lodge
room.

—Nichols makes an attractive display
of valentines in his news store in Swan's
Block.

—Coöperative Bank meeting next Tues-
day evening at rooms of First National
Bank.

—The regular meeting of Post 36 oc-
curs next Thursday evening. Corps 43
meets on afternoon of same date.

—Mrs. R. Walter Hilliard returned this
week from a month's visit to her mother,
Mrs. Farrington of Portland, Me.

—Mrs. Benj. A. Norton chaperoned a
company of young misses on an enjoy-
able sleigh ride Tuesday afternoon.

—Miss Bertha Lawrence, of Court St.,
has been at her home for several weeks
from the result of overwork in her school
which threatened nervous prostration.

—At half-past seven, next Tuesday
evening, Miss Brigadier Swift and Maj.
Norton of the Salvation Army, will con-
duct a meeting at the Baptist church.

—A lady from Cambridge, who refused
to give her name, was thrown from her
sleigh, near the centre, last Saturday
afternoon, and in her fall an arm was
broken.

—Mr. Wm. Proctor has been critically
ill the past two weeks, with typhoid fe-
ver, at his home on Mass. avenue. It is
thought the danger line is passed and
that with special care he is receiving his
recovery may be confidently expected.

—Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Turner and their
daughter, Miss Marguerite, left Arling-
ton, on Thursday, for Mexico, where
they will remain till the middle of March.
Messrs. Howard and Everett Turner,
who are at school at Concord, spent last
Sunday at home, so that the family could
be all together previous to the journey
planned.

—On Sunday, Jan. 17, Mr. H. H. Celley,
after twenty years' service, sent in his
resignation as superintendent of the First
Parish (Unitarian) Sunday school. At a
meeting of the school last Sunday, the
resignation was regretfully accepted and
resolutions expressing the appreciation
and gratitude of the school were unani-
mously passed, ordered spread upon the
records of the school and to be sent to
Mr. Celley.

—The "Chautauque Circle" met with
Mrs. A. C. Cobb, Monday afternoon. The
roll call was answered by quotations from
Lowell's writings; then readings from
"Growth of the French Nation" and a
"Study of the Sky" were continued.
Mrs. Stearns read a short article from
the Chautauquan on Social Life in Mod-
ern Greece; Miss Whitaker gave a syn-
opsis of current events. The next meet-
ing will be held Feb. 15, with Mrs. A.
Gooding.

—Mr. Jacob H. Hutchinson, whose fu-
neral occurred a week ago from his son's
residence on Court street, was an old

member of Arlington Baptist church and
active in all that concerned its welfare so
long as health permitted. His farm and
home was in Winchester, but his business
and social ties were mainly in Arlington
and he was universally respected.

—Supt. Kimball showed promptness
and enterprise in getting rid of the super-
fluous snow which fell in such unusual
quantities on Thursday of last week.

—Mrs. Copp's dancing class is meeting
on each successive Friday and is an at-
tractive group of young people, becom-
ing each week more proficient in the
graceful art of dancing.

—Mr. J. C. Waage has placed on his
building at Moore's court, two new signs,
that can be seen from the railroad. They
are worth looking at. Mr. Waage is a
painter and faithful work is his motto.

—Miss Marilla Teel will lead the meet-
ing held under the auspices of the Young
People's Union, next Sunday evening.
Service at seven o'clock in the vestry of
the Universalist church, and the subject
will be "Purity of Life."

—"Sincerity—with one's self, with
others, with God," is the topic of the
meeting held on Sunday evening, at 6.30
o'clock, in the vestry of the Congrega-
tional church. Miss Annie M. Baston
will be the leader.

—Geo. A. Sawyer, of Arlington, is the
contractor for the carpenter work on Mr.
Frank P. Winn's new brick block. Splen-
did progress was made on the building,
when the snow came and somewhat re-
tarded the work for the time being.

—The Baptist Christian Endeavor So-
ciety will meet in the vestry, next Sunday
evening, at 6.15 o'clock. "Sincerity—
with one's self; with others; with God,"
is the topic, with Bible references in Ps.
15: 1-5; Zech. 8: 16-17. John K. Simpson,
3d, will be the leader.

—There will be a food sale held in the
House of S. John's church, on Saturday
Feb. 13, in the afternoon. There are
to be toothsome delicacies and actual
necessities, cold meats, plain and fancy
edibles. Patronage is solicited. No ad-
mission fee will be charged.

—Miss E. J. Newton, librarian at the
Robbins Library, has been seriously ill
during her visit to Miss Poland, at Wilke-
barre, Pa., but last accounts received re-
port her much better and it is hoped be-
fore long she will be able to travel and
return to her Arlington home.

—The police items this week consist of
John Nolan sent to House of Correction
for non-payment of fine of \$5 for drunk-
ness, and Gustav Sanderson, William
S. Lincoln and James F. Jaques fined
each one dollar for single offences in
same line.

—The concert at the Universalist
church, postponed in consequence of the
blizzard on the evening first named, will
be given in the church on the evening of
Thursday, Feb. 11, the programme will
be the same as first announced, with a
single exception, that will be equally
well filled.

—The young ladies' Mission Circle of
the Baptist church will meet Saturday
afternoon at two o'clock, at the resi-
dence of Mrs. Geo. T. Freeman, 80 Pleas-
ant street. Young men students from
Newton Theological Seminary will pre-
sent the features of the French work in
New England. A full attendance is de-
sired.

—At the annual meeting of Arlington
Orthodox Congregational Parish, the
following officers were chosen:—

Parish Committee.—Walter Crosby,
Walter L. Frost, J. Herbert Frost.

Music Committee.—A. W. Trow, Henry
A. Austin, W. F. Sprague.

Treasurer.—Myron Taylor.

Clerk.—W. K. Cook.

—Mr. R. H. White, who has recently
been appointed janitor of the new Sher-
burne Block, has secured the care of the
Orthodox Congregational church and also
of the G. A. R. Hall, which will give him
full employment of his time. His com-
rades in Post 36 offer joint congratula-
tions to him and the people securing his
services.

—Jan. 23 Mr. Warren W. Rawson cele-
brated his 50th birthday, the Market
Gardeners' Association rendering him
efficient aid and making the affair a red-
letter day in its history. Last Sunday's
Boston Journal mentions the affair in its
illustrated supplement in connection
with a sketch of Mr. Rawson's career as
a garden farmer, and prints with it an
excellent portrait of one the Journal is
pleased to designate "King of Gardeners."

—Postmaster A. D. Hoitt has been
working for a year or more arranging for
a free delivery system in Arlington's
post office service, and has so far adjusted
the details that it is likely within the
month the new departure will be inaugu-
rated. That Arlington is entitled to free
delivery the department headquarters
freely admit, but the difficulty has been
through the shortage of the government's
funds necessary for extending the service
in this direction. Mr. Hoitt has shown
enterprise in this matter and a disposi-
tion to treat Arlington with the utmost
generosity in his position as postmaster.
It is arranged that there shall be two de-
liveries, one in the forenoon and the other
in the afternoon about 3.30, and it is es-
timated that three carriers will be able,
at present, to cover the town quite satis-
factorily. Of course the handling of the
mails, at first, will be experimental till
the requirements are fully ascertained.

—A parish sociable and supper took
place last evening in the vestries of the
Unitarian church, in honor of the fifth
anniversary of the settlement of the Rev.
Frederic Gill as minister of the church.
It proved to be one of those rarely enjoy-
able occasions and must have been high-
ly gratifying to those who had a part in
promoting its success. A large company
was present and soon after half past six
all were seated at a bountifully spread
supper of such good things as the ladies
of the parish are competent to furnish
when the edict goes forth that there is to
be a parish supper. Ample time was af-
forded to discuss the viands and then
there was quick work to clear away so
that all present could comfortably dis-
pose themselves to listen to the entertain-
ment which was presented under the man-
agement of Mrs. C. A. Dennett and Miss
Alice G. Homer, whose indefatigable ef-
forts were generously supplemented by
Mr. W. W. Rawson. The entertainment
presented was an old fashioned singing
school, about twenty people taking part,
all dressed in the style of old "singing
schule" days—poke bonnets and volumi-
nous skirts, knee-breeches and the coats
trimmed with brass buttons being in high
favor. The costuming in itself provided
a large measure of amusement, but this
was only one of many features. The
choral singing from Old Father Kemp's
singing books was capital and solo and
duet parts were nicely rendered. These
and the actions of the incorrigibles in
class, kept up the interest and entertain-
ment to the close. Miss Heard enacted
the role of Mistress Plunkett and Harold
Rice personated the "Squire," the great
man of the village, with great dignity.
Betsy Martin (Miss Grace Gage) and
Moses Simpson (Roger Homer) behaved
scandalously; but, alas, their actions
were smiled on by an indulgent audience.
The duet, "In the starlight," was sung
by Miss Dorothy Adams and Miner Shir-
ley; another by Mr. Henry Ballard and
Miss Elliott, in character, was entitled,—
"Dost thou love me, sister dear;" Miss
Helen Learned sang with much accept-
ance the solo parts of the choruses. Mr.
Francis was funny as Jeremiah Green and
Dwight Prescott furnished his share of
the entertainment as a black Julius Cae-
sar and played an old melody on the vio-
lin. Mr. Rawson capped the climax by
an original topical song which he gave in
great form and which took the audience
by storm. The whole performance was
full of wholesome fun and a great suc-
cess throughout. Some beautiful flowers
decorated the supper table at which Mr.
Gill presided, surrounded by the digni-
taries of the church. At the conclusion of
the repast a brief address was offered by
Mr. Gill, thanking his parishoners for
their thoughtfulness and kindly consid-
eration for him the past five years of his
wedded life to the church and its people.

—Rev. Frederic Gill spoke, last Sun-
day, at the monthly vesper service held
at the Unitarian church, on the method of
work adopted by Evangelist Moody.
The scripture reading was from Matt.
5th and 6th chapters. Mr. Gill gave an
appreciative tribute to the life of Mr.
Moody and his unselfish consecration to
his work, although from his standpoint
the revivalistic meetings carried on by
Moody's insistence upon the complete
acceptance of the Bible by Christians, us-
ing the apt illustration that it would be
just as reasonable to say that because
God made the orange the eater must mas-
ticate fruit rind and seeds. That there
were sections of the Bible typical of the
rind and seeds, and God gave man reason-
ing powers to discern the same. He said
Moody's consecration to the welfare of
others was a grand object lesson for us
all, but that Moody, on the other hand,
was lacking in faith in the ultimate good
of man and the regenerating power of
God. Mr. Philpen presided at the organ
and played as a voluntary a beautiful
melody by Gullmant, with fine effect.
Miss Anna J. Cutting sang in a manner
highly commendable. "He was despised
and rejected," from the "Messiah," and
Mr. W. Burton Robinson sang, with ar-
tistic effect, Sullivan's "Lost Chord."

—The funeral of Mrs. Rodney J. Hardy
was held at her late home on Lake St. last
Wednesday afternoon and its commodi-
ous rooms were none too large for the ac-
commodation of the wide circle of friends
gathering to do honor to her memory.
Mrs. Hardy has been in feeble health for
a long time, but her end came last Sunday
rather suddenly, owing to new complica-
tions. For a quarter of a century almost
Mrs. Hardy has been an active force in
all that concerned the welfare of her
church and town. One of the original
members of the W. C. T. U. organized in
1876, she has through all these years la-
bored intelligently and faithfully, her
faith and courage often being the only
stay to an abandoning of an apparently
thankless task. It was her delight to
seek out and render help to the tempted
and to assist their families, and in a hun-
dred ways prove how real were her pro-
fessions of fellowship with the Master.
She was the light of her home, the idol
of her children, the trusted one among a
wide circle of friends, and as such will
be sincerely mourned. Rev. S. C. Bush-
nell, her pastor, conducted the services on
Wednesday, assisted by the Weber Quar-
tette, whose rendering of selections cho-
sen was artistic to the last degree. A
wealth of flowers, in many designs, were
offered by relatives and friends, the same
being effectively placed about the casket
by undertaker Hartwell. Mrs. Dean, a
daughter, is absent in Europe, but the
other members of the family were all pres-
ent.

—Mr. William A. Prince was given a
surprise party last Wednesday evening,
which was in fact a complete surprise,
by friends who are chiefly employed at
Hoitt's grocery and Winn's market. The
occasion was the fifth anniversary of Mr.
and Mrs. Prince's marriage and they
were presented, as a memento of the oc-
casion, with an appropriate dinner set.
As soon as the effects of the surprise
passed off, cards were proposed and an
enjoyable time ensued until refreshments
were announced, the same having been
thoughtfully provided by the surprisers,
to round out a pleasant evening.

—Young People's day was observed at
the Universalist church, last Sunday
morning. There was special music by
the choir, also chorus singing by mem-
bers of the Christian Union. The pastor
preached a fine sermon, specially for the
young people. Mrs. Wadeleigh delivered
a short address upon the relation of the
local Y. P. C. U. to the church. In the
afternoon Mrs. Wadeleigh represented the
Arlington Union, at East Cambridge, by
an address upon "The Aims of the Young
People's Christian Union." In the evening
the Arlington Union united with the
Cambridge Unions, at North Cambridge
church.

—All that was pleasant and propitious
attended the attractive home wedding,
which took place at the residence of
Mrs. Sylvester Stickney, on Russell St.,
Arlington, on Wednesday last, when her
only daughter, Miss Nellie Weeks, was
married to Mr. George W. Jewett. The
bridal couple entered the parlor to the
music of the Lohengren wedding march,
and the ceremony was performed at half-
past twelve by Rev. Samuel C. Bushnell,
of the Congregational church. The
couple stood under a floral horse shoe
and the room was attractively decorated
with potted palms and beautiful cut
flowers, the air being heavy with the
fragrance of the latter. The bride look-
ed exceptionally pretty in a beautiful
toilette of white organdie, trimmed with

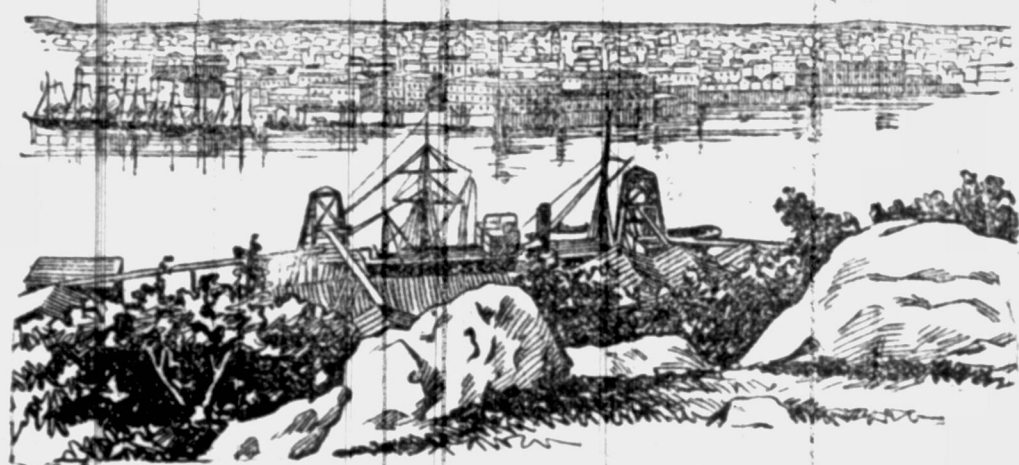
Continued on 8th page.

CUBA'S METROPOLIS.

GAY AND NOISY HAVANA'S PICTURESQUE SIGHTS.

The Handsome Harbor and Its Defenses—The City's Architecture—Many Parks and Cafes—Soldiers Seen Everywhere.

HAVANA has long been reckoned the eighth commercial city of the world. Morro Castle, with its Dahlgren guns peeping out through the yellow stones, and its tall sentinel lighthouse, stands guard over the narrow entrance of the harbor; the battery of La Punta on the opposite shore answering to the Morro. It is a proud and a strong fort, but its defense, declares the Chicago Times-Herald, is merely a matter of sentiment. With such armament as Havana has, an invading



GENERAL VIEW OF THE CITY OF HAVANA.

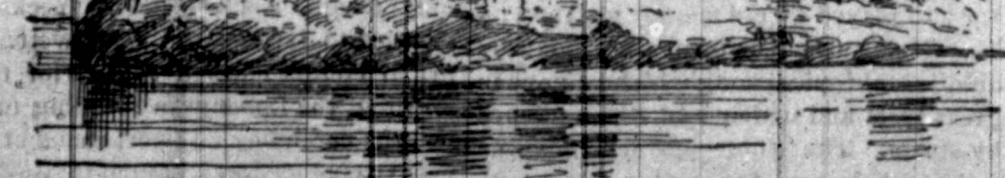
fleet could be held out of the bay. The castle is re-enforced by the long range of cannon and barracks on the city side, and the massive fortress of the Cubanos crowning the hill behind the Morro. All these are decorated with the red and yellow flag of Spain. So many strong fortifications show how important the home government regards the place.

The harbor of Havana compares favorably with the most famous in the world. Infinitely more picturesque than New York Bay, it is much livelier in maritime interest than that of the Golden Gate. The bay is shaped like a human hand outstretched, with the wrist as the entrance. It is populous with ships from almost every nation on earth. The one idea it impresses is that of activity. European and American mail steamers come and go daily. Coasting steamers and the boats of the regular lines from Mexico and the islands of the Caribbean seek the bay, and great ferries ply between the docks of the city and the Belga shores. There is also a fleet of sailing boats, yachts gathered from all over the world, row boats, and what not in the seaway.

The city itself is pleasing or irritating to the newcomer according to the spirit that may possess him at the time of his arrival. But all travelers agree on one point—they unanimously declare it to be one of the noisiest, liveliest, pell-mell, happy-go-lucky, wide awake, clamorous, dangerous towns in existence. The great Humboldt said of it as he entered it from the bay that it was the gayest and most picturesque sight in all America.

It is certainly not American, and yet there is nothing like it in Europe. It is intensely Cuban, and a type of itself. In a general view the town presents churches, cathedrals and other structures that force themselves into prominence against the background of less imposing houses. There is nothing in this great extent of public buildings that strikes one as being especially valuable from an architectural point of view, and even if there were its beauty would be entirely subordinated by a colossal prison near the shore, which was built for the purpose of having a capacity to lodge with ease a matter of 5000 prisoners at a time.

The city is divided into two parts, called the intramural, or old town, which lies between the bay and the site of the ancient walls which have fallen into decay and have been used for an upbuilding of the new city, and the extramural town, consisting of the new city, which lies beyond the site of the old walls and is more or less modern in its architecture. The streets of the old town are laid out in fairly regular order, and are pretty well paved. But these thoroughfares are narrow in the extreme, with sidewalks barely wide enough for one pedestrian. The streets of the new city, although laid out in macadam, are wider, airier and fringed on either side with pretty palm trees, giving the town a garden-like aspect.



MORRO CASTLE, ENTRANCE TO HAVANA.

appearance is heavy, and this gives them an appearance of old age which they really do not deserve. The material used in their building is the porous stone which abounds in the island, and which, when first quarried, is as easily worked into blocks as wood, but which becomes as hard as granite when exposed to the atmosphere. The

facades of the houses are generally covered with stucco, painted in all colors. Blues, yellows and greens are used indiscriminately, and the visitor is at once unpleasantly struck by the bizarre effect, but soon learns to appreciate the nice manner in which this apparently crazy and unsystematic laying on of color harmonizes with the glowing tropical atmosphere. This coloring of the house fronts is not without a reason, in fact. It has been found to absorb much of the sun's rays, which, without this disadvantage, would work serious injuries to the eyes.

There is no city in the world where noise—pure noise, made for its own sake and nothing else—reigns as supreme as in Havana. At daybreak all the bells in the city are rung furiously. Church bells, fire bells, public bells and private bells unite with one accord to produce a discord calculated to drive a civilized man mad. Add to this the crowing of game cocks, with

parks, squares and public places. The squares are ornamented with royal palms, and here and there an orange and banana tree, and now and then an Indian laurel. The Plaza de Armas, fronting the Governor's palace, and the Parque de Isabella are two splendid specimens of Cuban appreciation of the richness and fertility of the soil and the rare climate. The Parque de Isabella is a picture of gay life in the evening, and is one of the beauty spots of Havana.

The cafes are innumerable and some of them the equal of the best and most exclusive restaurants in Europe or America. The principal playhouse is the Tacon Theatre. Other places of amusement are Payret Theatre, the Albu Theatre and the Circo, Teatro de Jene. The Casino is a place of amusement and instruction combined, a sort of atheneum, in which such art as lives in Havana is fostered and in which state balls occur.

The glory of the new city lies in its splendid streets and the well ordered vegetation that has been cultivated along their lines. The churches are without number and are enthusiastically filled on Sundays and holidays. On these occasions unusual demonstrations are indulged in in the way of bell-ringing.

No city in the world, with the possible exception of San Francisco, is so lavishly supplied with food products as Havana. The earth and the sea render up all their best fruit, and living is cheap.

The great Havana market is where the visitor opens his eyes. An upper floor and a lower open on all sides and under a roof. It covers a good-sized block. All Havana is here buying its dinner and other supplies. There is a multitude of booths, containing fruits of the tropics, fish, meats, leather goods, jewelry and curios

which the town is overstocked for gambling purposes; the rattle of innumerable cabs and public conveyances, the clangor of gongs on street car lines, electric and otherwise, and the general roar to which every waking Havana adds his mite, and the city, even in the time of most slumbersome peace, can well be supposed to surpass any other town of 300,000 population in the world.

The populace of Havana, at least in times of peace—and this accounts for its disquietude in times of war—is essentially gay. This accounts for the number and variety of the cafes, caches, eating and drinking places, lounging places and resorts of every color and complexion calculated to offer opportunity to idle and lazy men.



OBISPO, THE PRINCIPAL BUSINESS STREET IN HAVANA.

A recent visitor to the island, describing the habits of the men and their unspeakable indolence, says this of the town's resorts and their habits:

"The men luxuriate in the cafes or spend their evenings in worse places. A brief period of the morning only is given to business, the rest of the day and night to meeting and lassitude, smoking and luxurious ease. Evidences of satiety, languor and dullness, the weakened capacity for enjoyment, are sadly conspicuous, the inevitable sequence of indolence and vice. The arts and sciences seldom disturb the thoughts of such people.

"The pretentious town house is side by side with the humble quarters of the artisan. High life and low life are ever present in strong contrast, and in the best of humor with each other, affording elements of the picturesque, if not of the beautiful. Neatness must be ignored where such human conglomeration exists, and, as we all know, at certain seasons of the year, like dear, delightful, dirty Naples, Havana is the hotbed of pestilence. The dryness of the atmosphere trans-

such as only a seaport must can pick up. The human beings who preside here are representatives of every nation on the globe.

The hotels are built around a court,



STREET IN THE OLD PORT OF HAVANA

so that every room has direct communication with the open air. A terrace often encircles the upper story (the second), and on it are shrubbery and plants, and maybe a few parrots. There is a most comfortable place to sit; indeed, the majority of the citizens of Havana spend their time on their house-tops. They dry clothes there, and use the space for a back yard.

At the hotels, as at many private houses, two meals a day are served—breakfast in the late morning, and dinner in the evening. Coffee can be had shortly after rising. Wine is freely drunk. Candles serve as illumination when you retire.

Even in times of peace civilians are scarce in Havana. Soldiers stand at every corner—they are the police. The uniform is the same blue as the marine's, but the blouse, trousers and blue cap are trimmed with crimson. A sword and heavy revolver, and sometimes a rifle, constitute the equipment. The Spanish Government officials around the docks are dressed in outworn suits of the prevailing blue. A wide-brimmed straw hat, looped up at one side with a cockade, is a familiar headgear.

There are many other uniforms—cavalry, artillery, officers'. You can-

not walk five steps without meeting one. All these distinctive raiments are neat, but look cheap beside the dress of a United States soldier or marine. The cloth resembles cambric and is porous and cool. However, it fits the wearer well; he is always clean, and his shoes are blacked. The men are not as well set up as the Americans. In fact, the men are not as robust as our countrymen. They are sallow and thin. It may be the climate, and it may be the excessive smoking.

With all his politeness and kindness, the Havana citizen looks on the American as legitimate prey. If you have the misfortune to be of that nationality your fate is sealed. You cannot hide your identity. You walk too fast and you are too straight. Even the very children on the street recognize you. The boatman charges you 50 cents, when the ordinary price is only 20. Figures on fruit and all merchandise rise alarmingly when the American approaches.

GAMECOCK SOLD FOR \$1000.

A Remarkable Transaction at an English Poultry Show.

A man in England paid \$1000 for a chicken a short time ago, although the fact is not a basis for speculation as to English poultry market prices.



THE GAMECOCK THAT COST \$1000.

In point of fact the price was considered so outrageous, even for a gamecock, that the story of the sale when it first began to circulate found few believers. But it was a genuine sale. The money was paid and the chicken taken.

It was at the Birmingham poultry show a few weeks ago that this remarkable transaction took place. The gamecock in question, a fine black red, is said to be one of the most perfect of its kind in existence. It has a wonderful reach, is almost perfect in shape and size, while its fine tail is one of its best points. It has a fine ancestral record of prizes and triumphs, and is heavy winner itself. The owner of the bird was Mr. Hugh Ainscough, and the purchaser was Captain Heston, agent of the Earl of Ellesmere.

New Picture of Washington.

Collectors of Washingtoniana will be interested to learn that a hitherto unknown engraving of the Father of his Country has recently been discovered. It is not mentioned in W. S. Baker's "Engraved Portraits of Washington," which is the standard work on the subject. But Mr. Baker has recognized it as a valuable addendum to the contemporary portraits of our first President.

The engraving in question, according to the legend thereon, was "Pubd. 15th July, 1784, by Whitworth & Yates, Birmingham." These English engravers are well known as the publishers of other valuable prints of the same subject. It shows Washington in his early manhood and differs considerably from the more familiar portraits which limn him at a ma-



GENERAL WASHINGTON. (A new portrait which has just been discovered.)

turer age. The discoverer is a gentleman in this city, who purchased half a dozen impressions belonging to a farmer in the West. The Western gentleman explained that they had been in his family for generations, but could give no further information. He was not aware of the rarity of his property.—New York Herald.

WASHINGTON LETTER

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

HOBSON'S CHOICE—Senators Hoar and Lodge have showed great irritation in the Senate over the "warnings" of "good and well-meaning people" that the Senate must toe the scratch and ratify the arbitration treaty. They object, it appears, to having spurs jammed into them if the treaty be not taken up, considered and disposed of within 24 hours. This is "utter folly," a "premature agitation," says Mr. Hoar, whose mail is probably well stacked with "warnings" every day. The public feeling may be illustrated by a story about Dean Richmond. When it was proposed to him once to experiment in the painting of some New York Central freight cars, he said: "You can paint them cars any dark color you like so long as you paint 'em red.'" The Senate can act as it likes so long as it ratifies the treaty.

Haverhill's Postmaster—E. B. George and Moses Dow of Haverhill, have just been here and had conferences with Senators Hoar and Lodge, and also with Representative Moody, whose home is in Haverhill, in regard to the confirmation of Mr. Winn, who has been appointed postmaster at that city. There has been a strong effort made to defeat the confirmation of Mr. Winn, so that after March 4 a republican may be appointed to the office. Messrs. George and Dow appeared with letters from nearly all the prominent republicans of Haverhill, urging the senators from Massachusetts to secure Mr. Winn's confirmation.

To DEFEAT LONG—The arrival in Washington of Ex-Gov. Cheney of New Hampshire and Stephen M. Weld of Boston, after a conference with President-elect McKinley in the interest of T. Jefferson Coolidge's ambition to have a place in the next cabinet, served to make a good deal of talk about the ex-minister to France at the expense of ex-Gov. Long. It is asserted that Senators Hoar and Lodge prefer Coolidge to Long and are actively at work to make their wishes effective. They are said to have brought the New England senators to the support of their man. This is interesting, although it may not be important in the end. It serves to show that the purposes of our senators have been crossed and that the rise of Long has been anything but agreeable.

FAREWELL RECEPTION—Mrs. Cleveland's tea on Saturday was in the nature of a farewell to Washington society, and in consequence was almost as crowded as any of the public receptions. The company was entirely of ladies, the only men present being Col. John M. Wilson and Lieut. Parker, U. S. A., who made the introductions.

CHAPTER ADDED—Another chapter has been added to the Delaware senatorial contest. Senator Burrows of Michigan has presented in the Senate a memorial or petition signed by the three McKinley electors from the state—Messrs. Shaw, Wilson and Forbes—intended to demonstrate that Delaware does not enjoy a republican form of government. This allegation is based on the frauds which the republicans claim were perpetrated by the democrats in Kent county. The petition is plainly intended to form an important part of the evidence in the contest of Mr. Edward Addicks, Boston's ex-gas magnate for a seat in the Senate. Senator Gray says the petition is not worthy of serious attention, and will have no effect. He feels that little if any doubt exists that Mr. Kinney will be seated, nor does he think Mr. Kinney can be long kept out of his seat by dilatory tactics.

GIVEN ANOTHER CHANCE—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's son has been given another chance to wear the epaulettes, owing to the good offices of Representative Tucker of Virginia, who has reappointed him as a cadet in the United States Military academy, with the assent of the Academy board. This was the only practicable manner of continuing him in the army.

TREASURY STATEMENT—The gold reserve gained another notch on Saturday, rising to \$143,182,755, an increase of \$371,637 for the day. The receipts showed an excess of \$625,862 over the expenditures. It must be admitted that this excess on the right side is due, however, not to an enlargement of the receipts, but to the light disbursements for expenditures. The steady increase in the reserve is gratifying, for it shows that the restoration of public confidence is finding fuller development every day. The public seems to have got back to the old feeling which prevailed before the reserve had been permitted to fall below the \$100,000,000 line. In those days the people preferred greenbacks to gold, and marked their preference by sending the yellow metal to the treasury and taking out government notes in its place. Their choice was justifiable at that time, and is as wisely directed at present.

WILL BE RETIRED—Chief Engineer George E. Tower, U. S. N., has been recommended for retirement. His last duty was as chief engineer of the battleship Indiana, but he remained there only a short time, as he and one of his assistants broke down during the maneuvers of the North Atlantic squadron last August, and he has been under treatment in one of the naval hospitals ever since.

WILL BEAR FRUIT—The 22d annual session of the National Association of Marine Engineers has just been held here. President Uhler, Secretary Dowd and other officials are confident that the caucus work done during the meeting will bear fruit in legislation important to engineers and assistants throughout the country.

BOSTON WHOLESALE MARKETS.

To make the appended quotations of value alike to buyer and seller, the resume of the market, prefacing the quotations, should be carefully read, as it is of this character that it is impossible to give prices for every day of the week. Noting, however, the general tendency of trade, sufficiently accurate quotations will be given on which dealers can safely base their transactions.

Flour and wheat are slow and the market has declined since last quotations. Corn remains firm, and oats have changed little in price. The lower grades of butter are lower in price. Eggs in great demand. Game is commanding an excellent price, and finding a ready market. The receipts in oranges are large, and the variety and quality are good. The prices in garden truck have not materially changed.

FLOUR—The movement in flour continues slow with prices quoted lower, in sympathy with the feeling in market of this character.

Spring patents, \$4 50/4 75; Spring, clear and straight, \$3 60/4 45; Winter, clear and straight, \$4 40/4 70; Winter patents, \$4 85/5.

These are mill prices for car lots. Jobs 25c higher.

GRAHAM FLOUR—Trade quiet with the market easier at \$2 30/2 40 per bbl.

CORN—Trade continues quiet with prices quoted firm to ship.

Old steamer, yellow, spot, 33c; new, corn spot, 30c/31c; No. 2 yellow, to ship, 33c; new yellow, to ship, 30c/31c.

CORN MEAL—The market is quiet at 58c/60c per bag and \$1 35/1 40 per bbl. Granulated, \$1 80/2 10 per bbl.

OATS—The demand is quiet with prices not materially changed on spot and to arrive.

Clipped, old, on spot, 26c/27c; fancy new clipped on spot, 26c/27c; higher rejected white, spot, 24c/25c; clipped, to ship, new, 23c/25c; fancy higher.

OATMEAL—Quiet and lower at \$3 20/3 65 per bbl. for ground and rolled, and \$3 60/4 10 for out.

MILL FEED—Trade is quiet, with prices lake and firm.

Addicks, sacked, spring, to ship, \$11 25/14 00; bran, sacked, spring, to ship, \$12 12/25; bran, sacked, winter, to ship, \$13; ground wheat, to ship, \$14 75; red dog, to ship, \$15 75/16 00; mixed feed, to ship, \$12 75/14 00; gluten meal, lake and aal, \$15 00/16 00; cotton seed meal, per ton, \$21 25/21 50.

RYE—The market continues slow, with prices quoted at 45c/46c. Rye Flour—Trade continues quiet at \$2 80/3 10 per bbl.

HAY AND STRAW—Hay continues quiet with supplies of common liberal. Fancy stock continues scarce. Rye straw is dull but steady, with offerings liberal.

Fancy, per ton, \$16 00/16 50; hay, good, per ton, \$14 50/15 50; hay, lower grades, per ton, \$11 14/14. Rye straw, per ton, \$18/19. Oat straw, per ton, \$8 50/9 50.

SEED—Trade is quiet, with prices steady.

Timothy, per bushel, \$1 45/1 60; clover, per lb, 8c/10c; red top, West, per 50-lb sack, 2 50/2 75; red top, Jersey, per 50-lb sack, \$3 25/3 50; red top, reclaimed, per lb, 16c/18c.

BEANS—Offerings are liberal with trade quiet, and prices are only fairly steady.

Pea, North, small, per bushel, \$1 20/1 25; Pea, marrow, per bushel, 95c/1; medium N. Y. and Vt., per bushel, \$1 00/1 10; yellow eyes per bushel, \$1 20/1 30; red kidney, per bush, \$1 40/1 55; Lima, dried, per lb, 3c.

BUTTER—The market continues quiet but firm for fresh made creameries. Common grades continue dull.

Creamery, North, choice, 24c/25c; creamery, West, choice, 20c/21c; creamery, ice-house, choice, 17c; fair and good, 15c/16c; dairy, North, choice, 17c/18c; good, 15c/16c; common, 14c/15c; imitation creamery, per lb, 14c/15c; lard packed, per lb 14c/15c.

CHEESE—Market continues quiet and prices firm.

Northern, choice, per lb, 11c/11 1/2c; Northern, choice, twins, 11c/11 1/2c; Northern, sage, 11c/11 1/2c; Western, choice, per lb, 10c/11c; jobs, 9c/10c higher.

EGGS—The market continues quiet with firmer tone for all kinds.

Hennery, choice, per doz, 23c/25c; Eastern, choice, per doz, 19c; Michigan, Indiana, choice, 19c; southern fresh, 18c; western, good, per doz, 18c/19c. Jobs 16c/2c higher.

POULTRY—Market continues quiet with prices fairly steady for turkeys. Chickens and fowls remain dull with ducks and geese in moderate demand.

Turkeys, West, 13c/15c; chickens, North, per lb, 15c/16c; West, per lb, 10c/11c; fowls, Northern, choice, 11c/13c; Western, 9c/10c; ducks per lb, 10c/13c; geese, per lb, 8c/9c; grouse, per pair, \$1 20/1 30; quail, west per doz, \$1 50.

FRESH MEATS—Beef continues quiet and prices steady. Lambs quiet and steady. Mutton and yearlings steady. Veals continue in light supply and firm.

Beef, steers, per lb, 6c/11c; hindquarters, per lb, 8c/11c; forequarters per lb, 3c/5c; lamb, good to choice, 7c/8c; mutton, per lb, 6c/7c; yearlings, per lb, 6c/7c; veal, per lb, 8c/10c; hogs, city dressed, per lb, 5c/5 1/2c; hogs, country dressed, per lb, 4c/4 1/2c.

PROVISIONS—The market continues quiet, with prices steady. Hams remain quiet and unchanged. Lard quiet but steady.

Pork, long and short cut, per bbl, \$10 25; light and heavy backs, \$9 50/10 25; prime mess, \$11 50; lean ends, per bbl, \$12; shoulders, corned and fresh, per lb, 6c; smoked, per lb, 6c. Hams, per lb, 8c/10c; Bacon, per lb, 8c/10c. Pork, salt, per lb, 5c.

Ribs, fresh, per lb, 6c. Sausages, per lb, 7c. Sausage meat, per lb, 6c/7c. Lard, in tierces, per lb, 4c/5c; in pails, 5c/5 1/2c; in pails, pure leaf, 7c/7 1/2c. Beef Tongues, per bbl, \$23; per half bbl, \$12. Beef, corned, per bbl, \$9/10. Briskets, salt, per pound, 6c.

APPLES—Continue in quiet demand with prices practically unchanged. Oranges are steady. Lemons unchanged.

Apples, Talman's, sweets, per bbl, \$1 25/1 75; Kings, \$1 50/1 75; Baldwins, 75c/81c; Greenings, 75c/81c; mixed varieties, 50c/75c; lemons, per pkg, \$2 25/3 50; oranges, Jamaica, per box \$3 50/4; Valencia, 71c; per case, \$3 25/3 75; 43c per case, \$3 50/50; California, naval, per box, \$3 50/3 75; Florida, per box, \$3 50/4; bright, \$4 4c/4 25; Malaga grapes, per bbl, \$6/8; peanuts, Virginia, per lb, 4c; Hickory nuts, per bu, \$2; cranberries, per bbl, \$3/4.

TRUCK—The market continues steady with a fair trade.

Lettuce, per box, \$1 25/1 50; squash, per ton, \$25; cabbage, native, per bbl, 65c/oukes; hothouse, per 100, \$15; beets per bushel, 50c; yellow turnips, per bushel, 75c; parsnips, per bushel 60; white French turnips, \$1; carrots, per bushel, 40c; onions, per bbl, \$3/3 50; celery, per box, \$4/6; cauliflower, per box, \$1 75; spinach, Southern, per barrel, 75c/81c; beans, Southern, per package, \$4; radishes, per doz, \$2/3; parsley, per bushel, 50c; mint, per bushel, 50c; water cress, per bushel, 50c; oyster plant, per bushel, 75c; Spanish onions, per double crate, \$3 50/4.

POTATOES—The market is steady, with trade fair and prices unchanged.

At Co hebrons, choice, per bushel, 45c/45c; White stock, per bushel, 35c/35c; choice Rose stock, 40c/40c; Green Mountains, per bushel, 40c; Chenangoes, per bushel, \$3 50/3 50; sweets, Jersey, per bbl, \$1 12/1 25.

SUGAR—Refined is quiet with prices quoted unchanged.

Cut loaf and crushed, 5c; pulverized, 4c; powdered, 4c; cubes, 5c; granulated, 4c/4 1/2c; granulated, at retail, 5c; diamond, 4c; bag yellow, 3c/3 1/2c; Ontario, 4c/4 1/2c.

Purify Hood's Sarsaparilla

Your blood with a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla and be strong and vigorous when the change to warmer weather comes.

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

How Ireland is Taxed.

Some English and Irish members of Parliament recently met to hear about the recent finding of the Royal Commission on the financial relations of Ireland with Great Britain. The first diagram showed that the taxation, local and imperial, of Ireland had risen from \$2.05 a head in 1765 to \$12.36 in 1894. The population, which rose to its highest point in 1835, had since constantly decreased from nine millions to four and a half millions. The total taxation of Ireland was now twelve millions, as compared with one and three-quarter millions in 1795.

Reticent.

Mrs. Crimmonbeak, as her husband comes in late at night—What does the clock say, John?

Mr. Crimmonbeak, with difficulty—Nothing, madam, nothing. It's got sense enough to say nothing.—Yonkers Statesman.

"SHE DRESSES WELL."

BUT HER CLOTHES OFTEN COVER A LIVING DEATH.

Beauty Is the Shrine of Men's Worship, and Women Vie With Each Other to Make Themselves Attractive.

The remark, "She dresses elegantly," is a very common one in this age of wealth and progress.

Women vie with each other in making themselves attractive, for men admire a stylishly dressed woman.

Good clothes add to the charms of the woman in perfect health, but are ill-befitting those who through ignorance or carelessness have suffered the inroads of female diseases to stamp them as physical wrecks. It is unfortunate, but true, that some physicians allow women to suffer needlessly, because man can only work from theory, and at best only patch up, without removing the cause.

Proof is abundant that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound removes the cause, gives strength to the weakened organs, vigorous health to the system, and therefore beauty to the face and form.

Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., gladly answers, free of charge all letters.

Here is one of the results: "Three months ago, I wrote you a letter describing my troubles, which were inflammation of the womb and bladder. I had not seen a well day since the birth of my second child, 16 years ago. I had spent hundreds of dollars for doctors and medicines.

"Such pains as I endured. My back ached, my feet and limbs were swollen, and it was almost impossible for me to stand; I could not walk any distance. I received your answer to my letter, and followed closely all your advice, and I have been using Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound for three months. Now I can work all day without pain. I have recommended the Compound to many of my friends, and gladly recommend it to all women in any way afflicted with female troubles."—LYDIA BATTIE, 227 Spring St., Greensburg, Pa.

ANDY CATHARTIC

ascarets

CURE CONSTIPATION

10¢ 25¢ 50¢

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or cramp, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York.

REGULATE THE LIVER

ALL DRUGGISTS

REASONS FOR USING

Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa.

- Because it is absolutely pure.
- Because it is not made by the so-called Dutch Process in which chemicals are used.
- Because beans of the finest quality are used.
- Because it is made by a method which preserves unimpaired the exquisite natural flavor and odor of the beans.
- Because it is the most economical, costing less than one cent a cup.

Be sure that you get the genuine article made by WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass., Established 1780.

Ship Flops in Her Dock.

While she was lying at her pier in London a peculiar accident befell the steamship Orotava. She is a large passenger vessel which plies between London, the Orient and Australia, and had braved more than one simoon on the Indian Ocean. But in the peaceful waters of the Thames she flopped over as easily as a rowboat when everybody insists on standing on the gunwale.

She was being coaled at the time in the customary manner. The starboard side had listed a little because the coal had been placed on that side and none as yet had been placed on the port side. Suddenly the vessel gave a lurch to starboard, seeming to go over like a person losing his balance, and water began to rush in at the open portholes. The officer in command ordered them to be closed with about as much effect as King Canute's ordering the sea to retreat. The water was pouring in in a roaring torrent with irresistible force.

There were a great many workmen at work in the hold. They were startled by the lurch, and when the water began to rush they scrambled for the deck. Some were in the ballast tanks giving them the regular cleaning that they must have after every voyage. Five of these were drowned, probably in a minute after the lurch, like rats in a hole. The cost of repairing the damage will be some \$50,000. The incident resembles in several respects the sinking of the battleship Texas, and shows how little, after all, it takes to sink a modern steamship, which can bear up against any sort of a tornado.—New York Press.

The Cat Took the Pail.

Many milkmen in the lower section of the city serve their wares in small tin cans, which are left upon the front doorsteps. Generally the lids of these cans are fastened down so tight that it requires a pretty hard tug to get them off. On a recent morning, however, the can which was left at the door of a house on Watt street, below Ritten, had no lid at all. This oversight on the part of the milkman attracted a homeless cat, which had been prowling around all night. The cat sniffed about the can, and discovering that it was full of sweet milk speedily introduced her head into the can. It was a hard squeeze, and when she had drunk her fill she found it utterly impossible to withdraw her head. She scratched and clawed, and finally dashed off down the street like mad just as the housewife appeared at the door to take in the family's milk. The cat hasn't been seen since, and the milkman has lost a brand-new can.—Philadelphia Record.

His Kindly Suggestion.

An old man was breaking stones one day on a country road in Wales when a gentleman came riding along. "Bother these stones! Take them out of my way!" he said. "Where can I take them to, your Honor?" "I don't care where; take them to hades if you like." "Don't you think, your Honor," said the old man, "that I'd better take 'em to heaven? They'll be less in your Honor's way there."—Spate Moments.

A Wise Father.

Mrs. Ferry—I had an awful time getting Bobby to take his medicine. I begged him to be good in all the words I could think of, but he wouldn't do anything but shake his head.

Mr. Ferry—You didn't go at him in the right way. What does a boy of his age care whether he is a good boy or not? You ought to have dared him to take it.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Safer.

She—And now, Charlie, I suppose tomorrow you will have to speak to papa about this?

He—Yes, dearest, I suppose I must. (After a pause.) Has your father got a telephone?

The new buildings of the University of California will not be constructed of convict-hewn stone. The attorney general rules against it, on the ground that the state constitution provides that the labor of convicts shall not be let out by contract.

FASHION FADS.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DETAILS OF FEMINE DRESS.

A Promenade Costume of Green Broadcloth Which is Fanciful in Design—Evening Wraps Trimmed With Fur.

In the double-column illustration a promenade costume is shown of green broadcloth trimmed with fancy black and gold braid; stylish bolero's opening upon a high corsage of black satin, above which is a vest of pretty plaided silk crossing diagonally over the bust, the right front overlapping the left and showing a tiny V-shade or enpiement, also of black satin, corresponding with the close-standing band and fashionable Medici collar.

Although fanciful in design says May Manton, the bodice is simple in construction. The fronts are arranged over glove-fitting lining fronts, that close through the centre. The small V-shaped piece at the neck closes at the left side underneath the diagonally crossed vest, which also closes on the left side invisibly with the high corsage.

The back of the waist is also mounted upon a fitted lining; smooth underarm gores separating the fronts from the back. The bolero, stylishly pointed at the fronts, is provided with oblong fanciful revers. The sleeves, of modified dimensions, are completed at the wrists by overlapping pointed cuffs.

The skirt fully emphasizes the latest innovation representing the new bell

exceedingly effective and inexpensive. One exquisite model seen was of bengaline in deep dull red. The lining



FUR-LINED CLOAK OF SATIN-FACED CLOTH.

was of maize brocade, showing a ground of the faintest shade of green interwoven with flowers in the same warm tint of red. The garment was cut in the three-quarter length.

To make this cloak for a lady in the medium size will require three and three-quarter yards of forty-four-inch wide material.

STYLISH SLEEVES.

Sleeves are one of the most important details of dress at present, the



LADIES' WAIST WITH ZOUAVE JACKET AND SWISS BELT.

skirt. It is cut with circular fronts and sides, while the back is gored and arranged at the top in plaits turning towards the centre-back in fan shape. The lower edge has three rows of braid; similar braid being carried down the seams of the front gore to form deep pointed tabs. The free edges of the bolero and cuffs are also outlined with braid.

To make this waist for a lady in the medium size will require two and one-half yards of forty-four-inch wide material.

LADIES' LONG CLOAK.

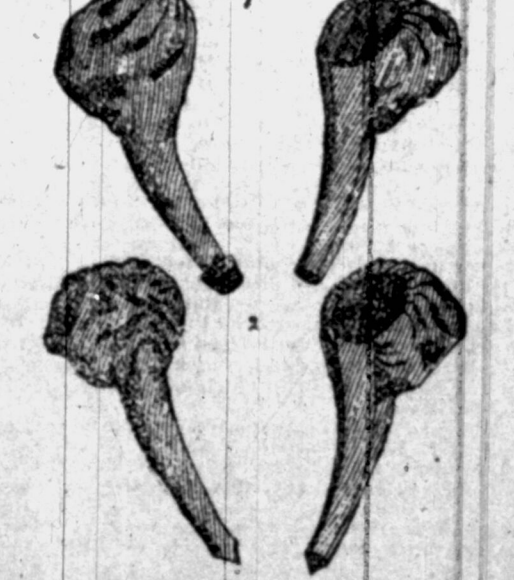
An opera and concert wrap of amethyst satin-faced cloth, lined with chine silk and trimmed with white Thibet fur, is shown herewith. The garment, enveloping the entire figure, is circular in shape and has a centre-back seam; it fits the figure smoothly at the top by means of the small darts on each shoulder, expanding below to fall in soft rippling flutes. A noticeable feature is the stylish hood of unique shaping that falls deeply across the back and shoulders. It is lined with chine silk and gathers at the outer edge to form a pretty frill. Its advantages are manifold, being useful as well as ornamental, as it can be thrown over the head when walking to or from the carriage, thus insuring protection from draughts.

About the neck is a high flaring collar of the fur, its outer edge forming the fashionable flare according to the present mode. The closing may be effected invisibly through the centre-front with cloak hooks and loops, or the wrap thrown carelessly across the shoulders, displaying the handsome gown beneath. Perforated lines in our pattern give a choice to the wearer of either a three-quarter or full length wrap.

The mode is adapted to cloth, velour, silk, satin, bengaline or brocade in evening tints, while ermine, mouton or llama will serve as decoration. A pretty lining of bright-hued silk is almost indispensable. When a question of economy arises, however, the garment can be lined with merino, cashmere or albatross that can be had in exquisite shades of lilac, cornflower blue, green or pink. Dove-gray cashmere lined with rose-pink would be

variation being more noticeable in them than in any other part of the toilette. No. 1 is a popular design adapted to all manner of weaves and textures. In the present instance the material chosen was oris-purple cloth. The shaping is effected with smooth under and full upper portion over fitted linings, so arranged as to flare stylishly above the elbow, the adjustment below being close. The wrists, completed by a circular cuff, may be plainly finished if preferred.

No. 2, developed in petunia glace silk, presents a snug fit from above the elbow to the wrist, which has a point extending over the hand in Venetian style. The puff is a continuation of the upper portion of the sleeve with the fullness of moderate



POPULAR DESIGNS IN SLEEVES.

dimension arranged on the front seam in deep plaits and on the back seam in close gathers. All reasonable fabrics will develop by either of these models. New sleeves in last year's bodice means a wonderful transformation. With the aid of a well-fitting pattern old-fashioned sleeves may be readily modified. To make these sleeves for a lady in the medium size it will require one and three-eighths yards for No. 1 design, and one and five-eighths yards for No. 2 design, of forty-four-inch material.

A hospital for jockeys is France's latest venture.

A PROTECTIVE TARIFF

ALWAYS BRINGS PROSPERITY TO THE WHOLE COUNTRY.

But a Free Trade Tariff is Invariably Succeeded by Business Depression—Some Strong Testimony From Eminent American Statesmen.

Some of the newspapers of this country seem to be about as unsettled in their opinions about the merits of protection and free trade as they were in the early history of the country. There are plenty of facts now to show that business prosperity has always improved when a protective tariff is in operation and that there has always been business depression under a revenue or free trade tariff. One of the most protective tariffs ever established was that of 1824 and 1828. That the country prospered under that tariff we have proof in the official statement of President Jackson in his message of December 4, 1833, in which we find the following:

"Our country presents in every sign marks of prosperity and happiness unequalled, perhaps, in any other portion of the world. If we fully appreciate conditions, existing causes of discontent will appear unworthy of attention, and with hearts of thankfulness to that Divine Being who has filled our cup of prosperity we shall feel our resolutions strengthened to preserve and hand down to posterity that liberty and that union which we have received from our fathers and which constitutes the source and shield of all our blessings. The report which the Secretary of the Treasury will in due time lay before you will exhibit the national finances in a highly prosperous state."

This message was sent to Congress just before the act of 1833 lowering the duties was passed. This act, together with the attack upon the United States Bank, resulted in the panic of 1837, one of the worst ever known in the country. The business of the country did not recover from that panic until the protective tariff of 1842, under Harrison and Tyler's administration, was established. In 1846, when this tariff was in full operation, President Polk in his message said:

"Since your last session no affliction dispensation has visited our country. General good health has prevailed; abundance has crowned the toil of the husbandman; and labor in all its branches is receiving an ample reward, while education, science and the arts are rapidly enlarging the means of social happiness. The progress of our country in her career of greatness, not only in the vast extensions of our territorial limits and the rapid increase of our population, but in resources and wealth and in the happy condition of our people, is without an example in the history of nations."

In 1843, however, the Walker tariff bill, which materially lowered the rates of duties, became a law, and the result was depicted by President Fillmore, in 1854 as follows:

"The value of our exports of breadstuffs and provisions, which it was supposed the incentive of a low tariff and large imports from abroad would have greatly augmented, has fallen from \$68,701,921 in 1847 to \$25,051,273 in 1850 and to \$21,848,653 in 1851, and with a strong probability, amounting almost to a certainty, of a still further reduction in the current year."

"The policy which dictated a low rate of duties on foreign merchandise, it was thought by those who prompted and established it, would tend to benefit the farming population of this country by increasing the demand and raising the price of agricultural products in foreign markets. The foregoing facts, however, seem to show incontestably that no such result has followed the adoption of this policy."

"Without repeating the arguments contained in my former message in favor of discriminating duties, I deem it my duty to call your attention to one or two other considerations affecting this subject. The first is the effect of large importations of foreign goods upon our currency. Most of the gold of California, as far as it is coined, finds its way directly to Europe in payment for goods purchased. In the second place, as our manufacturing establishments are broken down by competition with foreigners, the capital invested in them is lost, thousands of honest and industrious citizens are thrown out of employment, and the farmer to that extent is deprived of a home market for the sale of his surplus product. In the third place, the destruction of our manufacturers leaves the foreigner without competition in our market and he consequently raises the price of the articles sent here for sale, as is now seen in the increased cost of iron imported from England."

And yet, notwithstanding this heavy depression in our business affairs, a still further reduction in the tariff was made, which culminated in the terrible panic of 1857, and the deplorable condition of the country between this time and 1860 was truthfully depicted by President Buchanan in his message of December 8, 1857, when he said:

"We have possessed all the elements of material wealth in rich abundance, and yet notwithstanding all these advantages our country in its monetary interest is at the present moment in a deplorable condition. In the midst of unsurpassed plenty in all the productions, and in all the elements of natural wealth, we find our manufactures suspended, our public works retarded, our private enterprises of different kinds abandoned, and thousands of useful laborers thrown out of employment and reduced to want."

Then came our Civil War, with its terrible upheavals and overturnings, its necessities, its demands and its unheard of means of supply. A protec-

tive tariff set every wheel in motion and favored the opening up of every industry. Our country's growth and prosperity were beyond the power of words to express. True, we suffered from the panic of 1873, due to lowering of the tariff and contraction of the currency, and from hard times in 1878, due to a similar cause, but as a whole the thirty years from 1852 to 1892 were a period of protected industries and of unparalleled prosperity. On November 10, 1892, Governor Roswell P. Flower, of New York, made the following statement in his Thanksgiving proclamation:

"God has been merciful in sparing us from threatened disease, from civil disorder, from serious conflict between employers and employees, and from commercial and agricultural distress. Crops have been plentiful, business has been active, industry has been well rewarded, intelligence and learning have been more widely diffused, and contentment and happiness prevail generally within the borders of our commonwealth."

President Harrison in his last message to Congress, on December 6, 1892, made the following statement:

"There has never been a time in our history when work was so abundant or when wages were so high, whether measured by the currency in which they were paid or by their power to supply the necessities and comforts of life."

"The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will attract especial interest in view of the many misleading statements that have been made as to the state of the public revenues. Three preliminary facts should not only be stated, but emphasized, before looking to details: First, that the public debt has been reduced since March 4, 1889, \$259,074,200, and the annual interest charge \$11,684,496. Second, that there have been paid out for pensions during this administration, up to November 1, 1892, \$432,564,178.70, an excess of \$114,466,386.09 over the sum expended during the period from March 1, 1885, to March 1, 1889; and third, that under the existing tariff, up to December 1, about \$93,000,000 of revenue, which would have been collected upon imported sugars if the duty had been maintained has gone into the pockets of the people and not into the public Treasury, as before."

"The revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, from all sources, were \$425,868,260.22 and the expenditures for all purposes were \$413,953,806.56, leaving a balance of \$9,914,453.06. There was paid during the year upon the public debt \$40,570,467.89."

From all this testimony we cannot but deduce the following: That a protective tariff has invariably resulted in business prosperity and material growth, while a non-protective tariff has just as invariably resulted in business depression, hard times and general prostration.

Let us, however, bring the testimony up to the present time and note the contrast. President Harrison, under the protecting policy of the McKinley tariff, reduced the public debt \$259,074,200, and the annual interest \$11,684,496, while Mr. Cleveland, under his tariff reform policy, has added to the public debt \$262,000,000 of thirty-year bonds and over \$6,000,000 to the annual interest. During the last year of Mr. Harrison's administration, after paying \$40,570,453 on the public debt, and the largest amount of pension money ever paid in the history of the country, there was still a surplus of \$9,914,453 in the Treasury, while Mr. Cleveland, during his four years, has paid nothing on the public debt, has cut down the pensions some \$13,000,000, and will show a deficiency during the last year amounting to more than \$80,000,000; and for the three years 1894, '95, '96 the yearly average deficiency has amounted to \$49,154,342.

Now, what is the cause of the change? It is evidently due to a change of administration and a change of policy in regard to a protective tariff. The country was never in a more flourishing condition than in 1892, during President Harrison's administration, and it was never in much worse condition than just previous to the election in November, 1896. Prosperity has been in a measure restored by the assurance that a party favoring protection is soon to be placed in power. Let Congress pass such tariff bills as the protectionists propose, and as will not only give a sufficient revenue to meet the Government expenses, but will also protect our industries. Then the prosperity of the people will be such that this country will flourish as it has never done before.

A club has just been organized at Vienna in which the occasionally delightful luxury of silence can be enjoyed whenever the members' desire. This privilege is secured by a constitution which consists chiefly of a rule that under no pretext is a word to be spoken in any part of the club-house. All necessary communications, including the giving of orders to waiters, must be made in writing, and members are forbidden even by nodding to recognize each other's presence. For some unknown reason only married men are expected to join this club, according to the Vienna papers, but applications for membership are coming in rapidly.

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EAST LEXINGTON LOCALS.

Miss Fannie Kauffmann did not accept the position as a teacher at Somerville, but has accepted one at Franklin.

The four gentlemen from our village who took the trip to North Carolina, are home again, but they report unusually cold weather.

Mr. Edwin B. Worthen will lead the meeting next Sunday evening. There will be good singing. All are welcome at quarter before seven.

Next week on Friday, Feb. 12th, the Friday Club will meet with Mrs. Myron Lawrence, on Pleasant street. Miss Leah Nunn will lead the meeting. Subject, Hawthorne.

Rev. George W. Cooke will be absent on the 14th, and will, therefore, give his ninth lecture on the 7th, next Sunday evening. His subject will be "Women in the 17th and 18th Centuries."

Rev. G. W. Cooke lectured Sunday evening on "The Renaissance and the Protestant Reformation." We have only space for a short notice of this interesting lecture. He told us of the fate of the Troubadours and this led to an extreme rebellion against the Catholic church, regarding all externals as unnecessary. Then came the revival of learning—"The Renaissance,"—the result of a movement which brought the Greek classical learning into English. The very superstructure of education in New England found its first expression among the Netherlands,—the every day training the same for women as for men.

The echo of the marriage bells and the sweet perfume of the orange blossoms have been borne on the air to our little village from afar. This week Wednesday afternoon, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Clarke, at North Easton, at 2 p. m., occurred the marriage of their only daughter, Lillian F. Clarke, to Mr. Ernest G. Kauffmann, of East Lexington. The immediate relatives of the families were present at this pleasant home wedding and they will reside at 38 Joseph street, Medford. We are sure our people extend their heartiest congratulations to this newly wedded young pair and only regret that Mr. Kauffmann's business necessitates his leaving East Lexington, where he has been an active helper in all that pertains to the welfare of the village.

The Friday Club met with Mrs. George Fessenden, last Friday afternoon, the subject being "Current Events." Mrs. Fessenden was the leader and opened the meeting with the reading of some very interesting papers on "Armenia," then the question was discussed from several points of view. Readings followed by Mrs. Lyman Estabrook on forestry and art, particular mention being made of Abbot Thayer's "Charitas" (charity) in the Art Museum. Mrs. Teel and Mrs. Worthen led us into the Cuban field, which was discussed; Miss Leah Nunn read articles on the new "Textile school" at Lowell, and Miss Brigham on "Village Improvement Societies." It was a pleasant and profitable meeting and we regretted that members were absent who were to enlighten us on the new in the literary field and the arbitration treaty.

Friday evening a large number assembled at Village Hall, to enjoy the masquerade party. The Clarion Ladies' Orchestra furnished fine music and the party was matronized by Mrs. Caldwell, Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Worthen, Miss Grace Leavitt was floor manager and Misses Annie Lawrence, Mattie Stone and Florence Kauffmann aided. As the list of characters and the different gentlemen and ladies who personated them was not obtained, we will not attempt to give it, and only enumerate principal characters represented: Dusty roads, queen of clubs, night, the German peasant girl, flower girl, Little Gretchen, Spanish Gypsy, Carmen, little red riding hoods, dolly varden, the coming woman, school girls, coons, Bowery sports, skirt dancers, English Court costume, the fiend button man, Mary Wilkins' friend, costume of Charles I., my friend from India, lieutenant officer, count of no account, fat boy, cadet, old maid, fancy dress, darkies, flower girls, dominiques, and many others which we do not recall. The order of dances was written and reflected much credit on the young ladies. Many of the representations were admirably well done and the real persons so thoroughly masked that some were not known by their own family. Mr. Percy Cameron, of Boston, danced the "Skirt dance" with a grace and agility that surprised all, and he was obliged to respond to an encore. At intermission, Caterer Hardy, of Arlington, furnished coffee, cake and ice cream. It was a very pleasant party and the young people were enabled, after the payment of expenses, to give seventeen dollars to the church treasurer.

Died in East Lexington, Jan. 30th, Mrs. Sarah Taylor Cooke, aged 86 years and six months.

Mrs. Cooke was born at Granby, Mass., and was the widow of David S. Cooke, who was once a prominent resident of Amherst, Mass., and the greater part of her long life was spent in that beautiful town. The funeral of Mrs. Cooke occurred on Monday afternoon, at the residence of her son, Mr. Willard S. Cooke. Rev. George W. Cooke officiated and there was appropriate music by a ladies' quartette. There were many beautiful floral tributes, among them a handsome wreath of ferns and immortelles, bearing the word "Grandmother;" a pillow of lilies, ferns and immortelles, with the word "Mother;" a wreath of roses, lily and violets from Herald friends, (as Mr. Willard Cooke is connected with the Herald). The remains were taken to Amherst for burial, on Tuesday. During the

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A Valuable Prescription
Editor Morrison, of Worthington, Ind., writes: "You have a valuable prescription in Electric Bitters, and I can cheerfully recommend it for constipation and sick headache, and as a general system tonic it has no equal." Mrs. Annie Steble, 2625 Cottage Grove avenue, Chicago, was all run down, could not eat or digest food, had a backache which never left her and felt tired and weary, but six bottles of Electric Bitters restored her health and renewed her strength. Price 50c. and \$1.00. Get a bottle at A. A. Tilden's, Arlington, or L. G. Babcock's, Lexington, drug stores.

Arlington Heights Locals.
—Installation at Circle Lodge this evening.
—Next month the Union C. E. society are preparing to hold a sale.
—The Union C. E. society is to hold a social next Tuesday evening.
—Dr. Lemuel Pope of Portsmouth, N. H., is the proud father of a bouncing boy.
—Miss Fannie E. Taylor, of Medford, is spending a few days with Gen. Monroe's family.
—Sunshine Club will meet with Mrs. H. C. Kendall, on Thursday afternoon, at two-thirty.
—Mr. and Mrs. Warren of Claremont avenue, have had recently added to their family of two boys, a little daughter.
—Mrs. Marion McBride speaks before the Arlington W. C. T. U., this afternoon (Friday) on "Domestic Service."
—Miss Briscoe is to give a reading before the Browning Club to-morrow evening at the residence of Mrs. Sylvester.
—The Sunday evening prayer meeting will be held at the residence of Mr. Henry Finley, Mass. ave., at 7.30. All are welcome.
—Miss Sylvester's class in physical culture is to give an exhibition of the proficiency gained under their instructor on Feb. 19th.
—Rev. Geo. W. Cooke will give a subscription reading at the residence of Mrs. Theodore Dorr Dupee, on Park avenue, from 3 to 5, Saturday, Feb. 6th.
—Comrade J. Albert Blanchard is improving slowly and when the weather is salable he will be out again. This is good news for his many friends.
—At the Union church the minister, Rev. Mr. Ely, will preach in the morning and evening. The sacrament of the Lord's supper will be observed at the close of the morning service. The evening address will be the third in the series of the home.
—The prayer and praise service of the C. E. will be held in the chapel, on Wednesday evening next, at 7.30. Subject, "Sincerity; with one's self, with others, with God." Ps. 15: 1-5. Zech. 3: 16-17. Miss Daisy Swadkins will have charge of the service, to which all are invited.
—Junior C. E. society will hold its next meeting in the chapel on Friday afternoon, instead of Saturday, to allow the children to attend the Junior Rally to be held in Berkeley Temple, Boston, on Saturday afternoon. Miss Annie Borden will lead the meeting and it is hoped there will be a full attendance.
—John Cook a lad of seventeen years, who has been working on the Jernegan place, started to coast down the avenue on his way home, Tuesday evening. When he arrived at the railroad crossing

he was accosted by Matthew Carney the gate tender, who forbid the boy's coasting across, and it is alleged enforced his words by beating and kicking the boy in such manner as to inflict serious injuries. The boy on reaching home became unconscious and during the night Dr. Stickney attended him twice. The railroad officials were prompt in investigating the matter, sending out their adjuster the following morning.

The little daughter of Mr. Fred Webber, Holland, Mass., had a very bad cold and cough which he had not been able to cure with anything. I gave him a 25 cent bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says W. P. Holden, merchant and postmaster at West Brimfield, and the next time I saw him he said it worked like a charm. This remedy is intended especially for acute throat and lung diseases such as colds, croup and whooping cough, and it is famous for its cures. There is no danger in giving it to children for it contains nothing injurious. For sale by O. W. Whittemore, Arlington, and by H. A. Perham, Lexington, druggists.

"The Century" for February contains three serials, viz., the conclusion of Mr. Marion Crawford's novelette, "A Rose of Yesterday," the fourth part of Dr. Weir Mitchell's "Hugh Wynne," and the continuation of Gen. Horace Porter's recollections of Grant in the field. The short stories are "A Man and Some Others," a tale of the Western Plains, by Stephen Crane, and "Miss Selina's Settlement," a story of New York society, by Mrs. Burton Harrison. In addition to these there is a touching narrative by W. J. Stillman of the life and death of two pet squirrels. Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, who knows New York by heart, contributes an illustrated paper on "Places in New York," the topics of which range from the slums to the opera. "The Battle of Copenhagen," by Capt. A. T. Mahan, is the third of this distinguished writer's studies of Nelson's victories. Another illustrated article having a curious interest is a study of the Serbian Swamp, Vendland, by Charles de Kay. "In the Desert with the Bedouin" is the title of a paper by R. Talbot Kelly, who supplies his own illustrations. Julian Hawthorne contributes a second short paper on Jamaica, entitled "A Tropic Climax," giving graphic descriptions of the island.

Threw Away His Cane.
Mr. D. Wiley, ex-postmaster, Black Creek, N. Y., was so badly afflicted with rheumatism that he was only able to hobble around with canes, and even then it caused him great pain. After using Chamberlain's Pain Balm he was so much improved that he threw away his canes. He says this liniment did him more good than all other medicines and treatment put together. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by O. W. Whittemore, Arlington; and by H. A. Perham, Lexington, druggists.

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LEAVE Boston for Concord, Mass., & 6.30, 8.05, 10.00, a. m.; 1.40, 4.50, 5.50, 6.30, p. m.; Sunday, 12.50, 6.00, p. m. **Return** at 6.25, 7.10, 8.10, 9.25, a. m.; 12.30, 4.05, 6.00, p. m.; Sunday, 8.30, a. m.; 4.06, p. m.
LEAVE Boston for Bedford at 6.30, 8.06 10.00, a. m.; 12.20, 1.45, 3.30, 4.50, 5.55, 6.50, 7.50, 10.20, p. m.; Sunday, 9.15 a. m. 12.50, 4.30, 6.00, 9.45, p. m. **Return** at 5.45, 6.34, 7.00, 7.23, 8.19, 9.40, a. m.; 12.42, 2.20, 3.34, 4.15, 6.13, 9.00, p. m.; Sunday, 8.46, a. m.; 12.35, 2.00, 4.16, 5.55, p. m.
LEAVE Boston for Lexington at 6.30, 7.05, 7.40, 8.05, 9.05, 10.00, 11.00, a. m.; 12.20, 1.45, 2.45, 3.30, 4.05, 4.50, 5.19, 5.35, 5.50, 6.08, 6.30, 7.50, 9.15, 10.20, 11.30, p. m.; Sunday, 9.15, a. m.; 12.50, 2.00, 4.30, 6.00, 7.15, 9.45, p. m. **Return at 5.30, 6.05, 6.51, 7.19, 7.43, 8.00, 8.10, 8.34, 8.53, 9.58, 11.14, a. m.; 12.25, 1.01, 2.40, 3.58, 4.33, 5.17, 6.49, 9.18, 10.19, p. m.; Sunday, 9.07, a. m.; 12.54, 2.20, 3.11, 4.35, 6.15, 8.25, p. m.
LEAVE Boston for Arlington at 6.30, 7.05, 7.40, 8.05, 9.05, 10.00, 11.00, a. m.; 12.20, 1.45, 3.30, 4.05, 4.50, 5.19, 5.35, 5.50, 6.08, 6.30, 7.50, 9.15, 10.20, 11.30, p. m.; Sunday, 9.15, a. m.; 12.50, 2.00, 4.30, 6.00, 7.15, 9.45, p. m. **Return at 5.35, 6.11, 6.56, 7.24, 7.48, 8.04, 8.16, 8.39, 9.00, 10.05, 11.19, a. m.; 12.31, 1.07, 2.45, 3.55, 4.05, 4.39, 5.28, 6.00, 6.31, 6.55, 7.45, 9.34, 10.25, p. m.; Sunday, 9.15, a. m.; 1. 2.26, 3.12, 4.41, 6.21, 8.31.
LEAVE Arlington for Lowell at 6.55 10.22, a. m.; 3.45, 6.59, p. m.
LEAVE Lexington for Lowell at 7.11, 10.34, a. m.; 4.05, 6.25, p. m.
LEAVE Lowell for Lexington and Arlington at 6.50, 9.00, a. m.; 3.00, 5.35, p. m.
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ROUTE No. 701 (8:12m-5:35)—Via Massachusetts avenue, Harvard square, Main, West Boston bridge, Cambridge, to Bowdoin sq. Return via Green and Chambers, hence same route.
Time—First car 5.00, 5.19, 5.34, 5.49, 5.59, a. m. and every 16 minutes to 6.59, 7.07, and 7.17 a. m. to 8.30, 8.39, 8.49, 9.04, and 15 minutes to 12.49, 12.59, and 10 minutes to 1.30, 1.45, 3.51, and 6 min. to 5.21, 5.29, 10 min. to 9, 9.34, 7.49, and every 15 minutes to 10.19, 10.29, 11.09, p. m., last car. Return 53 minutes later.
Sunday—First car 7.00, 7.26, 7.46, 8.06, 8.26, 8.46, 9.01, 9.11, a. m., and every 10 minutes to 10.21, 10.41, 11.11, p. m., last car.
Night car—Leave Arlington Heights at 12.30 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, (4.30, a. m. via Beacon and Hampshire streets) (via Harvard square, Sunday) Leave Bowdoin square (week days) 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.23, a. m. Sundays, 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, a. m.
Stops as follows:
Park ave., Lowell st., Appleton st., Forest st., Brattle street, Walnut street, Grove street, Schouler court, Bartlett avenue, Arlington car house, Pleasant street turnout, railroad crossing, Arlington house, Franklin street, G. A. R. Hall, Wyman street, Tufts street, Winter street, Henderson street, Tannery street, No. Cambridge railroad crossing, No. Cambridge car house.
Special cars may be chartered at reasonable rates for balls, theatre parties, or excursions to any point on the system, on application in person or by letter at the office of the general superintendent, 81 Milk street, Boston.
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Feb. 6, 1897.

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The Sweetest Things of Earth.

What are the sweetest things of earth?
A fragrant rose that hides no thorn;
Riches of gold untouched by scorn;
Lips that can praise a rival's worth;
A happy little child asleep;
Eyes that can smile, though they may weep;
A brother's cheer, a father's praise;
The minstrelsy of summer days;
A heart where anger never burns;
A gift that looks for no returns;
Wrong's overthrow, pain's swift release;
Dark footsteps guided into peace;
The light of love in lover's eyes;
Age that is young as well as wise;
A mother's kiss, a baby's mirth—
These are the sweetest things of earth.

—Century Magazine.

Miss Marvale's Danger.

"But I tell you, Dode, I heard it!" said Bessie Winship, with her blue eyes very wide open.

"You heard your own breath," I answered, negligently.

"You know, Dode, my room is the last in this part of the house. Well, I always thought it odd that the folks should be so stiff about the south wing, and I have kept my eyes open to what went on there. I have found out that there certainly is some one up stairs, whom they are keeping sly. I have heard noises from the upper floor, and I have seen both Mr. and Miss Markham go up there. They won't go if they see any one looking, but I have seen them go. Then, yesterday, when I didn't come down to breakfast, I heard after a while a step in the hall and a rattle of dishes, as if some one carrying a tray had stumbled. I opened my door, thinking that somebody was bringing me my breakfast, and there was Miss Markham and the old hired man, Jacob, going toward the upper stairs, she carrying a waiter with breakfast and he with a coil of rope in his hand."

Bessie stopped in her low-voiced recital and glanced apprehensively about; but there was no one within hearing. Miss Markham was off attending to household affairs. Mr. Markham was out in the fields mowing with his men. Miss Marvale was sitting under a tree in front of the house, her arms thrown up over her head as she leaned against the great bole, her eyes half shut in some delicious summer reverie; Frank was off trouting and Mr. Alford was in his room.

Bessie drew a little nearer to me.

"I got up very early this morning," she said. "It was hardly light, and must have been about three o'clock. I felt nervous and could not sleep. All night I had been thinking of who and what might be up in that story, and I had got myself into a perfect fever. I wanted to go to Clara's room, but was afraid of disturbing her. I thought that I would try and find out if she was asleep, and if not I might venture in. I opened my door and looked out, and, glancing up the hall, saw that the door at the foot of the upper stairs was open. I had before thought it was left open at night. Well, frightened as I was, I couldn't help creeping along up the hall toward that door. I trembled least some of them should hear me as I passed their doors, but all was still. But as I came near the stairs I heard a whisper from the upper story. I stopped and listened, for I dared not go a step nearer, and I dared not at first retreat. It seemed to be some one whispering to himself, for there was only one voice, and no answer. It was an awful whisper, sharp and as though the person wanted to be heard at a distance, but deep-toned, too. And, Dode, it said as plain as plain could be, 'I will kill them! I will kill them!'"

"Well, what did you do?" I asked. "I crept back to Clara's chamber and went in," Bessie said. "She was awake, and I told her the whole story. But you know Clara is cold, though she is splendid. Her theory is that we should never try to find out what people try to keep from us, unless it is more our business than theirs. So, of course, she only cautioned me to go no more beyond our own hall, and to try to think nothing of the matter. She was good, though, and let me lock her door and get into bed with her, and when she found that I was really shaking with fear she invented all sorts of plausible explanations to soothe me. Clara is an angel; but the plain fact is, Dode, I am afraid."

I considered. I really was a little impressed by Bessie's story. I had noticed some trifling things which made me think that our host and hostess had trouble on their minds, though I did not doubt their honesty.

"What do you think, Dode?" Bessie asked, after waiting a while.

"I think I don't know anything about the matter," I said. "Of course we can't pry into their affairs. The best thing to do is to keep quiet, have as good a time as we can and fasten ourselves into our rooms when

we go to bed. If you get frightened in the night, just knock on the wall between your room and mine, and Frank will go to see what is the matter."

Bessie sighed and remained silent; and at that moment Miss Marvale rose with a languid grace, and sauntered toward the house.

"O, Bessie! have you been telling that story again?" exclaimed Miss Marvale, looking reproachfully at her friend.

"Certainly," said Bessie; "I had no idea of keeping my terrors to myself; and, Clara, they all think more of it than you did. When I scream out in the night I want them to know what is the matter, and if they only half hear me, I don't want them to turn over and go to sleep, but to start up and think 'that's Bessie being carried off by a burglar or a ghost.'"

"You must be very careful not to let the family suspect that you think of such things," Miss Marvale said, gravely. "It would be a very poor requital of their courtesy."

"You have no fear, then?" Mr. Alford said, addressing her for the first time that day.

"No!" she answered, quietly looking up to meet his eyes for an instant.

I was struck by the expression of their faces. I can only describe it by saying that it was at once inquiring and guarded. The tone and manner of both were quiet and gentle, and even a little softened, but whether it was the self-control which veils dislike with a mantle of courtesy, which is all the more scrupulously considerate because it has to be considered, or whether it was that calm mask which covers deep and troubled love, I could not tell.

That evening at tea Mr. Alford announced that he should return to the city the next day.

Bessie exclaimed, and so did Frank, but Miss Marvale said not a word, only went on with her supper and never looked up. I saw him look at her and color at the apparent indifference she displayed. But she didn't eat another mouthful of supper, although she trifled with her teaspoon and broke her cake to crumbs.

After tea she went up stairs to her room and stayed there an hour. When she came down we were all out in the moonlight, walking up and down. Bessie on Mr. Alford's arm, Fred and I with our cigars.

"Clara," Bessie called out, "come and help me coax Mr. Alford to stay another week. Frank says that if he will stay a week longer we might shorten our stay a week, and so go all together."

Clara Marvale sauntered slowly down the walk, the moonlight full and white on her face and dress.

"I could not hope to succeed where you fail," she said, carelessly, pausing as she met the two. "Besides, I don't see why we should interfere with Mr. Alford's business. If he prefers going immediately, I should not ask him to stay."

There was an awkward silence for a moment, then Mr. Alford proposed that we should all retire, since we were to see him off at six the next morning. But I saw that after we had gone up stairs he went out again, and from the parlor window I heard his step pacing to and fro in the garden. I wondered if Miss Marvale heard it too. It was one o'clock when he came in and went up to his room. Then I dropped to sleep.

How long I had slept I know not, but I was awakened by a loud scream that was repeated before I was out of bed. There was a confusion of sounds as I opened our door—Mr. and Miss Markham were coming out of their rooms, the man Jacob was looking from his and Mr. Alford, fully dressed, was standing in the hall.

"What is it?" he asked, for there was silence.

"Where is he?" cried Mr. Markham, running down the hall with a light, his gray hair streaming back, his face full of fright. "My God!" he cried, seeing Miss Marvale's door open.

Mr. Alford was at his side in an instant, and Frank and I followed them into the room.

The sight we saw was one calculated to justify the old man's exclamation. Miss Marvale, in her night dress, with her hair streaming down her shoulders was standing against the opposite wall of the room, her face perfectly white, her hands clasped on her bosom and her eyes riveted in a gaze of terror on a man who, half-crouching, was slowly approaching her, moving softly and warily as a cat, watching her every motion, ready to intercept any step of flight.

This man was evidently of tall and powerful frame, his hair was long, black and shaggy, and his clothes were in rags. As he heard our steps in the

door he straightened himself up, and turned his face for a backward glance. That one look was enough. The wolfish eyes, the haggard and working face, could only belong to a maniac. This glance was but momentary, for, as we all rushed toward him, he gave a cry, and sprang to grasp Miss Marvale.

"I'll finish her!" he cried with a fiendish laugh.

There was not a word said among us, but, as he grasped her, four men were upon him, tearing his hands away from the white throat they had grasped, clapping his own throat with a strong grip, tugging at his waist, tugging at his legs. It took all that we could do, and even then Jacob had added his strength to that of my fingers on the madman's windpipe before he let go his hold. They had a rope and bound him hand and foot, and carried him howling like a demon away. But as I paused to take breath after letting go my hold, I saw a picture suggestive rather of heaven than hell. Miss Marvale was leaning still against the wall, catching her breath after that half strangling, and standing before her was Mr. Alford, glowing, hesitating.

"Oh, Winthorpe!" she said, stretching her hands out to him.

I heard the full, deep breath he gave as he took a step and gathered her closely to his heart, and then I knew that Winthorpe Alford loved that woman as he loved his life.

There was no more sleep for any of us that night. After a while we all gathered in the parlor, Miss Marvale, dressed and blushing, seated on a sofa with Mr. Alford beside her, and glancing at her every movement with his fond and shining eyes. Bessie had me on one side and Frank on the other, and even then was not sure she might not be carried off. Presently Miss Markham came in and seated herself, facing us all, the gray light of early morning shining in her pale face.

"We owe you a full explanation," she began, "and an humble apology also. I will make both as short as I can. The man you saw tonight is my brother's only son, John. He has been crazy off and on for years, and his father hated to send him to an asylum. We thought that we could keep him here just as well, and this is the first time he ever broke out. No one knows about him, and we didn't want them to know. Poor John always said that if people knew he had crazy fits they would never trust him. When he has been so the people of Dover have thought that he was always at sea. It wasn't right to take any one into the house; but we made up our minds that John must go to an asylum, and my brother couldn't well afford to send him without sending something to increase his income. I hope you won't think hard of us. We feel badly enough. My brother and Jacob are going to carry him away this morning."

Of course we pitied and assured her, and offered to do anything in our power to help them. Mr. Alford was so happy he was upon the point of telling the distressed lady that the young man's being a maniac had been a most fortunate circumstance for him, when he was interrupted by the sound of their bringing the poor fellow down.

The rest of us went to the window to see them get into the carriage, but Miss Marvale hung back, covering her eyes from the sight, and her lover leaning toward her, was whispering something that changed her pallor to blushes.

A Considerate Dog.

W. A. Halsey tells a neat dog story which he says will be verified by Architect G. A. Staehlin. One breezy morning recently they were riding down Market street upon the rear of a trolley car when the car passed over a nice, light, soft hat, which had blown between the tracks. The hat was not injured, but the wind gave it a little flit after the car had passed and dropped it fairly upon one of the rails. A big New York car was coming, and ahead of it a big mongrel pointer dog was trotting along.

The dog glanced at the hat, looked back at the car, and then, picking up the hat in his teeth, ran over to the curb and deposited it upon the sidewalk near a group of pavers who were working alongside of the court house. After putting the hat in a safe place, the dog loped after the big car and took his place in front of it. Mr. Halsey did not see the owner of the hat nor did Mr. Staehlin, but they passed several remarks about the sagacity of the dog, and it is believed that they agreed that it would be better not to speak of the incident except to people who knew them well. —Newark (N. J.) Sunday Call.

Children's Column



THE DIFFERENCE.
When the winds of winter beat
Little Bunny's hollow tree,
For a blanket round his feet
Close his bushy tail tucks he,
Never mind how loud the storm,
Sound he sleeps and snug and warm.

When the little honey bees
See the snow come powdering down
On their roof beneath the trees,
In the pleasant beehive town,
Then away to bed they creep,
All the winter long they sleep.
But when little busy Ned
Hears the noisy north wind blow,
Out he rushes with his sled,
For he loves the whirling snow,
Bees and bunnies, sleepy things,
Lose the fun that winter brings.

A POOR LITTLE KING.

Of all the boys in the world it is difficult to point out one who is more to be pitied than the little King of Spain. He is a monarch, yet a prisoner. To him freedom of the real boyish sort is a thing unknown. He is the slave of tutors and courtiers. He can do nothing without the solemn approval, beforehand, of his teachers and mentors. The delight of secret raids on the "cookie" jar is to him a thing undreamed of; he never knows the joys of pillow fighting, hockey, football or any of the juvenile sports that other boys engage in, and his daily life is a dismal routine of lessons, ceremonies and debilitating flummery which every sound-bodied American lad would vote a heart-breaking bore. The little King is a mild-mannered, generous lad who is greatly beloved by those who surround him, but he chafes under their restraints and envies the freedom of the other fellows of his own age whose sports he watches from the palace windows. They are the exemplars of liberty, while he, poor little fellow, is only a king!

THE YELLOW DOG LOVES PEACE.

A yellow dog, one of your plain ordinary ears, acted the part of a peace-maker the other day and brought to an abrupt conclusion a schoolboy's fight.

Two lads attending the Haven school on Wabash avenue got into an altercation, and in an incredibly short space of time were pommeling each other in the most approved fashion. It was just at this juncture that the yellow cur appeared. Taking in the situation at a glance, he barked once or twice and in a half dozen bounds came up to the fighting schoolboys. Then he started in to make more fun for the half score of onlookers. First he nipped at the legs of one of the boys and then at the other. It was evident that he did not want to bite hard, for the struggling youngsters did not pay the least attention to his attacks. Suddenly he grabbed the shoe strap of the larger boy's shoe between his teeth and began to pull on it for dear life. The lad reeled and then fell. He had been fairly tripped by the dog.

The other youngster picked up his hat and the fight was over. Seated on his haunches near the curb the yellow dog blinked intelligently at the boys, uttered two or three sharp, joyous yelps and started off toward 14th street, wagging his tail. —Chicago Chronicle.

THE NICKNAMES OF THE STATES.

Alabama—"Cotton State."
Arkansas—"Bear State."
California—"Golden State."
Colorado—"Centennial State."
Connecticut—"Nutmeg State."
Delaware—"Blue Hen State."
Florida—"Peninsula State."
Georgia—"Cracker State."
Illinois—"Sucker State."
Indiana—"Hoosier State."
Iowa—"Hawkeye State."
Kansas—"Sunflower State."
Kentucky—"Blue Grass State."
Louisiana—"Pelican State."
Maine—"Pine Tree State."
Maryland—"Old Line State."
Massachusetts—"Bay State."
Michigan—"Wolverine State."
Minnesota—"Gopher State."
Mississippi—"Bayou State."
Montana—"Stub Toe State."
Nebraska—"Blackwater State."
Nevada—"Silver State."
New Hampshire—"Granite State."
New Jersey—"Jersey Blue State."

New York—"Empire State."
North Carolina—"Old North State."
North Dakota—"Flickertail State."
Ohio—"Buckeye State."
Oregon—"Beaver State."
Pennsylvania—"Keystone State."
Rhode Island—"Little Rhody."
South Carolina—"Palmetto State."
South Dakota—"Swing Cat State."
Tennessee—"Big Bend State."
Texas—"Lone Star State."
Vermont—"Green Mountain State."
Virginia—"The Old Dominion."
Washington—"Chinook State."
West Virginia—"The Panhandle."
Wisconsin—"Badger State."

A DAINTY DOCTOR.

When I was a child, one of the places that I liked to be sent to on an errand, was always "Grandma Baines's," writes Cora Stuart Wheeler. She wasn't my grandmother, nor was she very old. Her eyes were bright and brown, and her soft, round cheeks were rosier than my own; but every one called her "Grandma Baines," and if any one was sick, she was sent for long before a doctor was thought of. To be ready for these sudden calls, which came pretty close together at some seasons, Grandma kept simmering on the back of her kitchen stove, and sometimes in her sitting room, where a small, "air-tight" roaster and sputtered out twice as much heat as it could possibly hold, little brown and yellow earthen pots and jars, and a stone vat that Mrs. Baines said was one hundred years old, full of "spring medicines." I was tempted to taste some of them on my first visit, but never again.

My mother's favorite spring tonic was saffron, and I was sent once a week to get a bottle, fresh steeped from Grandma Baines's store of herbs. One morning in late March, as I started out with my saffron bottle, I found two pretty, fragile crocus blossoms that had opened their crisp cups to the cool winds that had delayed the sheltering grasses. I picked them in great delight to take to my dear old lady, who took them not ungently from me, as she said: "Poor children, they are a long way from home."

"No," I cried out; "they only came from our yard."

"Their home is not here, little lass," she answered, talking more to them than to me. I thought; "the crocus belongs in Greece, where the sun caresses it warmly, and it need not sigh for shelter, but opens gladly, and paints the mountain sides with blue and gold. It was taken to England because it was a useful little plant, as well as pretty; and when Edward the Third was England's king, the crocus gave its name to an English town. In and about this town great quantities of the crocuses were cultivated. See, here in the middle of the top, these stems, like strings or threads—that is the useful part. Great basketful were gathered when the sun was hottest, by the children and their mothers, and all the pretty blossoms torn apart and thrown away except these little threads."

"The name crocus is from a Greek word meaning thread, or filament, for the only medicinal part of the plant. These threads are dried in great ovens or kilns, then pressed into cakes like these."

Grandma Baines took from her herb closet one of the packages of saffron that I had so often watched her crumble into a steeping pot of blue glazed ware.

"There!" she said, laughing at my surprise, "let me put the pretty little doctors in some water while I measure out the prescription which they have ordered for your mamma."

This winter, while I was in Charleston, S. C., I was reminded of my "dainty doctor" by hearing that a very famous scholar of that city was obliged to drink a cup of saffron tea every morning of his life by his wife, who brought it to his bedside and insisted it was good for him, although she never tasted it herself. I think, as the lady was pretty and delicate, that her husband may have liked to take anything brought to him by his "dainty doctor." —New York Independent.

Baked Potatoes.

Sir Francis Cruise strongly recommends the use of the sand bath or the common oven for potatoes as preferable to either boiling or steaming, on the ground that a much higher temperature can be used by the first method and a more thorough cooking of the starch grains brought about. Many delicate patients can use baked potatoes who cannot touch them when boiled.

"OLD IRONSIDES."

Famous Old Warship Is Nearly a Hundred Years Old.

Centennial of Its Existence to Be Appropriately Celebrated.

On September 20th next, Old Ironsides, the famous American warship, will round out the first one hundred years of its existence. In order to signalize the event it is likely that, during the present year, the old relic will be overhauled from top to bottom.

Since 1880, or thereabouts, the vessel has been lying in the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H. On account of its historic associations thousands of visitors have yearly thronged its passageways for the purpose of seeing its battered hull and of prying into its curious mechanism. At the present time, however, the vessel is in a state of menacing decrepitude, and unless something is done at once it is likely to go to pieces.

The movement to overhaul the structure is engineered by such men as General Horace Porter and Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, who have already secured the passage of a bill through Congress, looking toward the cost of repairs. As soon as the necessary information is obtained, the work of putting the vessel in good order will no doubt begin. When the task is finished the vessel will be removed from its present quarters and anchored in the neighborhood of Washington city. Here it will be preserved as a relic of the nation's first navy.

Old Ironsides was launched on September 20, 1797. Although she carried only forty-four small guns, she was regarded at the time as a marvel of engineering science, and a most dangerous sea monster. On her maiden voyage she was commanded by Captain Nicholson, and the following year joined Commodore Barry's squadron in the West Indies. It was not until 1803, however, that her naval career began in good earnest. In that year she joined Commodore Preble's squadron in the Mediterranean sea just off the coast of Tripoli, and participated with credit in the fierce naval engagement which followed, although no substantial victory was achieved.

Returning home, the vessel figured in no further engagements until the breaking out of the war of 1812. In the second war with England Old Ironsides achieved her first brilliant victory under Captain Isaac Hull. While cruising off the coast of Massachusetts on August 19, 1812, she fell in with the English frigate Guerriere, commanded by Captain James Richard Dacres. In the fight which ensued Old Ironsides lost but seven men, while the English vessel lost fifteen men, besides sixty-two wounded. When the American warship reached Boston with her prisoners she was hailed with bonfires and loud acclamations of joy.

To review the naval exploits of Old Ironsides would be an endless task. Suffice it to say in this connection that the old warship has written some of the brightest pages of American history, and that as a naval relic, the structure should be preserved. As only a small sum of money will be needed to cover the repairs, it is hoped that our law makers will make the desired appropriation and check the progress of decay which is fast destroying our first American battleship. —Atlanta Constitution.

Now an Owl Saved a Train.

Owls are by common consent adjudged birds of ill-omen, but Engineer Ned Barnett of the Santa Fe says he happens to know that they are anything but that, and tells the following story to prove his assertion:

About eight months ago one morning as the east-bound overland was pulling through the mountains west of here, Barnett's engine doing the work, a big horn-beaked owl dashed against the front window of the cab with such force as to break the window, the bird itself dropping dead at the engineer's feet. Though Barnett is not, generally speaking, a superstitious man, this seemed so singular an occurrence that he stopped the train and sent a brakeman ahead to see if the way was clear. Strange to relate, the brakeman soon returned, reporting a landslide across the track in the mountain pass, about 100 yards ahead. Hands were sent at once to clear the track, and in moving the debris they found another owl, no doubt mate to the first, caught in the crotch of an uprooted tree, crushed to death in the fall.

Barnett had both owls stuffed and the two now adorn his cab, always insuring him good luck, he says. —Philadelphia Times.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS. SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.
Petition of Louisa A. Brine, of Arlington, in said County, to quiet title to real estate.

Respectfully represents Louisa A. Brine, that she is the owner in fee of the following described real estate, situated in said Arlington:—
First, A certain lot or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the easterly corner of the great road, running through said town, now called Massachusetts avenue, at land formerly of Elias Carter, now of said Brine, your petitioner, and running southwesterly by said land one hundred and eight (108) feet; thence turning and running northwesterly by land formerly of Abijah Frost, now of your petitioner, five (5) rods; thence turning and running north-easterly by land formerly of said Frost, now of your petitioner, one hundred and eight (108) feet; thence to said great road, now called Massachusetts avenue; thence turning and running south-easterly by said avenue five (5) rods to the point of beginning.

Second, A certain lot or parcel of land containing forty-eight hundred and seventy-five (4875) square feet, bounded as follows: Beginning at easterly corner of premises on Main street, now called Massachusetts avenue, and running southwesterly by land formerly of John Schouler, now of your petitioner, as before formerly stood, ninety-one (91) feet; thence turning and running westerly by said land six (6) feet; thence turning and running northwesterly by said land on a line nearly parallel with line of said Main street, fifty (50) feet; thence a common passageway; thence turning and running northeasterly by said land on a common passageway, fifty (50) feet; thence turning and running southeasterly by said land on a common passageway, fifty (50) feet; thence turning and running southeasterly by said Main street fifty-four (54) feet to the point of beginning.

In the year 1882 Abijah Frost conveyed the parcel first above described to Daniel Clark and David Clark, both of Bedford, in said Middlesex County, by deed bearing date Nov. 28, 1882, and recorded with Middlesex No. District, book 322, page 260.

That there appears to be no conveyance of said parcel on record from said Daniel Clark and David Clark, and your petitioner is ignorant whether any such conveyance was made or, if made, is not in existence; that in the year 1882, said Daniel Clark and David Clark, as owners of said parcel first above described, mortgaged the same to Benjamin Locke and others, trustees, by mortgage deed dated Feb. 17, 1882, and recorded with said Middlesex No. District, book 351, page 241; and that said Benjamin Locke and others, trustees, conveyed said parcel first above described to your petitioner, by deed dated Oct. 30, 1887, and recorded with said Middlesex No. District, book 351, page 241; and that said Benjamin Locke and others, trustees, conveyed said parcel first above described to your petitioner, by deed dated Oct. 30, 1887, and recorded with said Middlesex No. District, book 351, page 241; and that said Benjamin Locke and others, trustees, conveyed said parcel first above described to your petitioner, by deed dated Oct. 30, 1887, and recorded with said Middlesex No. District, book 351, page 241.

In the year 1882, said John Schouler conveyed to Michael Kenney, of West Cambridge, the second parcel of land herein described, by deed dated Oct. 1, 1882, and recorded with said Middlesex No. District, book 318, page 223. The said Michael Kenney mortgaged to said Benjamin Locke and others, trustees, by mortgage deed dated Oct. 1, 1882, and recorded with said Middlesex No. District, book 318, page 223; and that there appears to be no conveyance of said second parcel on record from said Michael Kenney, other than said mortgage, dated Oct. 1, 1882, and recorded with said Middlesex No. District, book 318, page 223, which mortgage was subsequently discharged. Said John Schouler conveyed both of said parcels herein above described, to Elizabeth Schouler, his wife, by deed dated June 3, 1883, and recorded with said Middlesex No. District, book 351, page 241; and that said Elizabeth Schouler conveyed both of said parcels to your petitioner, by deed dated April 13, 1885, and recorded with said Middlesex No. District, book 351, page 241; and that said Elizabeth Schouler conveyed both of said parcels to your petitioner, by deed dated April 13, 1885, and recorded with said Middlesex No. District, book 351, page 241.

Said John C. Hobbs conveyed both of said parcels herein above described, with adjoining land, to your petitioner by deed dated April 13, 1885, and recorded with said Middlesex No. District, book 351, page 241; and that said John C. Hobbs conveyed both of said parcels to your petitioner, by deed dated April 13, 1885, and recorded with said Middlesex No. District, book 351, page 241.

Said John C. Hobbs conveyed both of said parcels herein above described, with adjoining land, to your petitioner by deed dated April 13, 1885, and recorded with said Middlesex No. District, book 351, page 241; and that said John C. Hobbs conveyed both of said parcels to your petitioner, by deed dated April 13, 1885, and recorded with said Middlesex No. District, book 351, page 241.

Said John C. Hobbs conveyed both of said parcels herein above described, with adjoining land, to your petitioner by deed dated April 13, 1885, and recorded with said Middlesex No. District, book 351, page 241; and that said John C. Hobbs conveyed both of said parcels to your petitioner, by deed dated April 13, 1885, and recorded with said Middlesex No. District, book 351, page 241.

Your petitioner further says that she has made diligent effort to find said David Clark and Michael Kenney and has been unable to do so. And is unable after diligent effort to find whether they or either of them be living or dead, or, if dead, the whereabouts of them, heirs at law; and there appears to be no administration upon the estates of either of them upon the records of the Probate Court for said County of Middlesex, in which they dwell at the time of the making of the conveyances to them herein above referred to.

Wherefore your petitioner prays that such adverse claims may be summoned to show cause why they should not bring an action to try their claims against said real estate; and that a decree be entered that said adverse claimants, their respective heirs and assigns be forever debared and estopped from having or enforcing any such claims adversely to your petitioner or her heirs and assigns in the premises herein above described.

LOUISA A. BRINE,
By J. W. O'Brien, her attorney.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
MIDDLESEX, SS. Supreme Judicial Court, December 17th, A. D., 1896.

UPON the petition aforesaid, it is ordered by the Court that the petitioner notify all persons interested to appear before our Justices of said Court, at Cambridge, in said County, on the first Monday of June next, by causing an attested copy of said petition and of the order of the Court thereon, to be published in the ARLINGTON ADVOCATE, a newspaper published in Arlington, in the County of Middlesex, for a month, for six successive months, the last publication to be fourteen days at least before the said last mentioned day; that they may then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer in said petition set forth should not be granted.

THEO. C. HURD, Clerk.
Attest: THEO. C. HURD, Clerk.

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MIDDLESEX, SS. Supreme Judicial Court, December 17th, A. D., 1896.

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LEXINGTON LOCALS.

—The M. I. A. nominated their officers to serve the ensuing month after the method of a political convention. F. E. Flood was made temporary chairman and Rev. J. F. Cox permanent, and W. E. Doren was secretary. G. W. Spaulding was nominated president and A. C. Clarke vice-pres. The next meeting will be addressed on railroads and railroad. The members of the Association have a mock trial in preparation.

—We understand that the local Chapter of the D. A. R. are planning some sort of social occasion to take place in the old Hancock-Clarke house in May. The item published last week in regard to holding a reception, etc., on the 19th of April, was simply a suggestion offered by the editor on his own responsibility, without consulting any parties whatever regarding the same.

—The Alliance met in the parlor of the Unitarian church, Lexington, Mrs. President Greeley presiding. Miss Whitman read a paper on "Unitarianism in New England," showing the transition from Calvinistic thought into Unitarianism and the growth of the denomination up to the present time. Miss Butters read extracts from the address of Prof. C. C. Everett, "On a Century of Unitarianism," making in all a very interesting afternoon.

—The addition to the Merriam factory has not only been an improvement to the exterior appearance of the structure, but it has vastly added to the comfort and convenience of the interior arrangements and provided a beautiful, great office room. The new office has an entrance on Oakland street and is all ceiled in ash, making a particularly sunny and bright room and of such generous proportions that no more inconvenience from crowding will be experienced.

—We have very little to say to those men who don't believe in advertising, but it may be pertinent to point out to them that our most successful business men advertise the most. You must put brains in your advertisement as well as your business and the results cannot but be advantageous. Right here in our own little town it is plainly demonstrated that those who are advertising their various lines are doing a much better business than they who are not. Don't take our word, but make your own comparisons.

—Selectman Spaulding was the victim of a runaway accident Monday evening. On leaving Town Hall, he went to the shed for his horse and in backing out the sleigh was overturned in a snow drift. Mr. Spaulding was knocked down and the sleigh ran over him, causing some painful bruises about the body. The horse ran away, but was captured by a sleighing party, who had the horse lodged in Walcott's stable. Some papers which Mr. Spaulding had with him at the time were scattered and any one who has come in possession of the same, are requested to return them to the town clerk.

—It is evident by the initial service of a series inaugurated by Rev. J. Benton Werner, that the project has commended itself to the church-going people of Lexington, who speak in high terms of this the first service. It was held in the church of Our Redeemer, which was literally packed from chancel to door by an audience eager to gain admission. The service took place last Sunday evening at half-past seven. A volunteer choir of ten voices rendered several anthems and the usual music of the Episcopal church, under the direction of Mr. Alvin Reed, with Miss Carrie Whitliff presiding at the organ. The subject for the evening was "Christian Unity." Rev. Charles F.

New Meat Route.

WM. F. GLENN.

Beef, Lamb, Mutton, Pork, Sausages, etc., etc., the best the market affords, supplied. Send postal and team will call.

Vegetables Supplied when desired.

LEONARD A. SAVILLE,
Real Estate Agt.

Houses, Farms, and Building Lots for Sale. Houses and Tenements to Rent. Office in Town Hall Lexington.

FRED SMITH PIPER, M. D.,

CORNER OF
Massachusetts Ave.
and Waltham St.,
Office Hours:
1 to 3 and 7 to 8, P. M.

CEO. D. MOORE,
Licensed Auctioneer

for Middlesex County, and President Arlington Co-operative Bank.

OFFICE AT CO-OPERATIVE BANK,
280 Arlington Avenue.

Rupture Cured

WITHOUT OPERATION BY
S. J. SHEKMAN, M.D. Send 15 cents for his book of full information, etc. Address
S. J. SHEKMAN, M.D. Boston, 300t St. 175 Tremont St., Boston.

Carter, of Hancock church, gave the first address, speaking on the general principles of the subject, showing that we must grasp the spirit of the same, rather than the letter, and recognize that each denomination is striving for a better and higher ideal of living from its own standpoint. Rev. C. A. Staples, of the Unitarian church, followed and spoke of the good work all church people should join in, designating in particular the temperance work, the care of the poor and the carrying of the gospel to those who are outside of any church fold; churchmen should be united in aiding to secure a righteous government in town affairs by doing their duty as men and citizens, by striving to secure the best men for public office. Rev. J. H. Cox, of the Baptist church, spoke on the theme of social fellowship among the churches. The closing address, given by Rev. Mr. Werner, formed an epitome of what had preceded. He said that Christian unity must lead us to subordinate theological opinions and ecclesiastical ideas of church government to the one great thought of looking to Jesus, the fountain head of the church, in whom all found salvation and life through unity with the Father. It was a splendid service, full of inspiration and helpfulness and can but have an invigorating effect on the life of the churches in our midst.

—We had several days the first of the week which were ideal for sleigh riding and were improved by those owning turnouts, the avenue being lively with quickly passing riders who have been bewailing the unusual lack of snow this winter.

—Messrs. J. Fred Hutchinson and Alfred Pierce returned the latter part of last week from their trip to Conley Springs, N. C.

Street Railway Hearing.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that upon the petition of the Arlington & Winchester Street Railway Company, to the Selection of the Town of Arlington for a location of tracks, together with suitable and convenient turnouts and switches, commencing at the Winchester town line on Mystic street, through said Mystic street, to Massachusetts avenue, together with the right to set poles and run wires in connection therewith for the purpose of operating its railway with electricity, a hearing will be granted on the above petition to all interested parties, on Thursday evening, February 28, 1897, at 7.30 o'clock, in the Town Hall, Arlington.

EDWARD S. FESSENDEN,
EDWIN S. FARMER,
Geo. I. DOE,
Selection of the Town of Arlington.
Feb. 4, 1897.

Our people are growing more and more in the habit of looking to O. W. Whittemore, Arlington, and H. A. Perham, Lexington, druggists, for the latest and best of everything in the drug line. They sell Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, famous for its cures of bad colds, croup, and whooping cough. When in need of such a medicine give this remedy a trial and you will be more than pleased with the result.

Old Belfry Club Notes.

Friday evening in the bowling match, Team 6 was minus two men, so Norris had to bowl for all three. Capt. Rolf unfortunately broke a tendon in his right foot while bowling the day before, and Mr. Hutchinson is still away. The captain of the contesting team was also absent (A. M. Redman) on his western trip, so the contest lacked usual interest. The totals were: Team 6—2058; Team 7—2053.

The ladies of Teams 3 and 4 bowled on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 30th, with the following results: Team 3—Miss Hunt 199, Alice Hunt 201, Mrs. Cooke 224, Mrs. Gilmore 166, Mrs. Philbrick 168; total 958. Team 4—Miss Ballard 265, Mrs. Smith 216, Edith Stratton 169, Mrs. Janvrin 174, Mrs. Sherman 173; total 997.

The next informal assembly will be held in the Club Hall, Saturday, Feb. 6, from 7.30 to 10 o'clock, p. m. Music will be furnished by Mr. G. H. Peters, of Peter's Orchestra, Roxbury, who is highly recommended to the dancing committee by Mr. Irving A. Blossom.

The seventh ladies' social afternoon will take place Thursday, Feb. 18th, at three o'clock, p. m. Mrs. C. F. Pierce and Mrs. F. H. Lock will receive.

There will be a five-handed progressive euchre party, Wednesday evening, Feb. 17th, at 7.30 o'clock.

The dates for the O. B. C. League Team are as follows: Thursday, Feb. 11th, Philadans at Waltham; Tuesday, Feb. 16th, Reviews at Chelsea; Tuesday, Feb. 23d, Norfolk Cycle at O. B. C.

Wednesday afternoon Teams 5 and 6 bowled, the results being: Team 5—Miss Wellington 298, Mrs. Ballard 224, Mrs. Tucker 184, Miss Blinn 151, Miss Rowse 170; total 1027. Team 6—Mrs. Reed 197, Mrs. Peabody 229, Miss Alderman 193, Mrs. F. K. Brown 178, Miss M. Hunt 175; total 972.

Monday evening Teams 1 and 3 bowled, the former winning by a wide margin as follows: Team 1—Janvrin 555, Ballard 404, Meliken 438, West 414, Macomber 414; total 3225. Team 3—Saben 500, Wellington 422, Locke 396, Brown 306, Pierce 306; total 1931.

Mrs. Merriam and Mrs. Rolfe furnished a charming afternoon entertainment at the club yesterday afternoon, when the ladies held their usual afternoon social and tea. The pianist was Mrs. Shrigley, and Miss Bertha Milliken, of Providence, the violinist. Miss Alice Eastman gave a delightful rendering of soprano solo and the ladies were favored with several selections read by Mrs. Leonard T. Powers. Miss Ballard accompanied Miss Eastman. The program was exceptionally enjoyable, each of the artists being deserving of the fullest mode of praise. The ladies receiving were assisted in serving by Miss Downer, Miss Theodora Robinson, Miss May Hunt, Miss Milliken, Miss Maude Robinson and Miss Ballard.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chillsbains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by A. Tilden, Arlington, and H. A. Perham, Lexington.

ARLINGTON NEWS LOCALS.

Continued from 1st page.

dainty laces, and pearl trimming on the waist. She carried a bouquet of bride roses. The congratulations of relatives and intimate friends of the family present were offered after the ceremony, and then a wedding breakfast was served in the dining room, the table being handsomely set and decorated with a centre piece of flowers. The occasion was eminently social, and a pleasant feature was solo selections rendered by Miss Annie Jewett, of Gloucester, a cousin of the bridegroom. A brief wedding journey will be spent in New York and then the couple will make their home at the spacious residence of the bride's mother. The wedding presents were handsome and numerous, abounding in silver table ware, some exquisite pieces of china painting, beautiful etching and pictures, books, clocks and dainty articles for household use and for ornament.

—Through the generosity of the Arlington Wide-Awake Club, some of the poor children of Hull street, Boston, and its neighborhood, were given a festival at the rooms of the Mutual Helpers, 32 Hull street, on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 30th. The afternoon was spent in playing games, singing, etc., after which the children were served to sandwiches, ice cream and cake, by Mrs. S. A. Fowle, Jr., and Miss Elsie M. Parker of the Wide-Awake, which furnished the treat. Rev. I. C. Tomlinson is at the head of this mission work and is doing a grand work worthy of sympathy and encouragement from charitably inclined people.

—The Waltham High team did not show up to play their league game with Arlington High, Tuesday afternoon, at Spy Pond, so Arlington lined up against Cambridge High and Latin and added another victory to their list. Arlington showed that they were easily superior to any high school team in the State and capable of giving the best teams a hard fight to defeat them. The line-up:—

ARLINGTON HIGH. C. H. AND L. Johnson, f. r. Puffer, s. r. Wood, h. b. Pierce, g. Cambridge High and Latin. Goals—Wormack, Puffer (5). Referee—Durgin. Time—Two 20 minute halves.

—The Clover Lend-a-Hand Club held a social "at home" at the home of Miss Alberta Bott, on Academy street, Tuesday afternoon, from three to five o'clock. The company included the Club members and a few other lady friends, who were highly entertained by a paper read by Miss Carrie Southard, on foreign travels, especially describing the beauties and delights found at Naples and Rome. At the close of the afternoon the ladies gathered about a prettily spread five o'clock tea, which was gracefully served by the ladies presiding.

—Last Sabbath Rev. Frederic Gill marked the fifth anniversary of his pastorate over the First Parish (Unitarian) church, Arlington, with an appropriate sermon. His text was "Day by Day," and he expressed himself as having found his lines cast in pleasant places. He said he had given his people the best of his abilities during the years spent, but hoped to have increased his capacities so as to give them fuller, richer service in the future.

—Arlington has furnished quite a delegation to Prof. Moore's series of art lectures given in Fogg Museum, Harvard College, on successive Monday evenings since Jan. 11th. The lecture last Monday evening was on Italian painting from Cimabue to Perugino. Next Monday evening, Feb. 8th, Prof. Moore's subject will be Italian painting of the Renaissance.

—Miss Kate G. Lamson, of the W. B. M., will address the ladies' Foreign Missionary society, in the parlor of Pleasant street Cong. church, next Monday afternoon, Feb. 8th, at four o'clock. All ladies interested are cordially invited to be present.

—The skating on Spy pond is "fine."

Arlington Woman's Club Items.

Members will be expected to present their membership tickets at the door, on Gentlemen's Night. Each member has the privilege of inviting one guest, who will be admitted on presentation of a card bearing the name of member and name and address of guest.

—An informal meeting of the club held yesterday afternoon was entertained and instructed by the reading of two able and interesting papers. The first was given by Miss Laura A. Davis, her subject being "The first magazine and its makers." In opening the writer spoke of the spirit of an age and its influence on all epochs in literature. The Edinboro Review, founded in 1802, was the subject of the paper, and its establishment over other periodicals. The Review was taken to typify the advance of literature in this direction and show how it was an introduction to the remarkable growth of the popularity of the magazine in these days. Miss Damon was to have read the second paper, but was obliged to give it up, and at the very last moment, Mrs. Gulliver assumed the task and discharged the same most successfully. She wrote on "The Magazine in America." She showed how the censorship of the press in England had its influence in retarding the movement toward literature in America, and later how the absorption of the people in their struggle for independence used up the mental vitality in their interest in political and religious matters. The first magazine of any importance was "The Portfolio," established in 1841, having an existence of ten

GREAT BARCAINS AT THE CENTRAL THIS WEEK !!

In Cotton Underwear, Sheets and Pillow Cases, Blankets, Hosiery, &c., &c. A lot of new Flannellette Wrappers, never sold less than \$1.25, for this sale, which will be much more than this season. Also a fine assortment of London Lingerie, Tambourine Cloth and Printed Lawn, which we sell at less than Boston Prices.

Central Dry Goods Store, . . Arlington.



A Great Deal in Rubbers.

We sell them at the Lowest Prices.

Misses' & Children's Rubbers 16c. to 40c.
Women's " 18c. to 75c.
Men's " 25c. to 55c.

All the best brands, including

Best Goods at the Lowest Prices.

At W. T. ROOP & CO., 547 Mass. ave., Cambridgeport, Mass.

We pay your car fare to Arlington if you bring this ad.



Pleasant St. Market.

F. P. WINN, Proprietor.

Bargains in Foot Wear.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Dongola and Box Calf Shoes in all the latest styles. Ladies' Button and Buckle Arctics, Storm Alaskas. Men's Box Calf (calf lined) Shoes, sold elsewhere at \$3.50, our price, \$3.00. Boys' shoes in great variety. Men's and Boys' Furnishing Department is well stocked with Caps, Gloves, Suspenders, Neckwear, Laundered Shirts, Collars and Cuffs. A large assortment of Men's Pants, Vests, Overalls, Cardigan Jackets, Canvas Jackets, etc.

L. C. TYLER,

Savings Bank Building, 282 Mass. Avenue.

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55 KILBY ST., BOSTON.

Telephone No. 2169.

H. E. Darling. G. O. Russell.

years, then followed Godey's, Putnam's, and finally Harper's in 1850, and the Atlantic Review seven years later. The paper was closed with a description of the work necessary in compiling Pool's Index. Miss Sylvester gave some sweet selections on the autoharp as the musical feature of the afternoon.

Arlington Boat Club Notes.

Next Thursday night the Charlestown team comes here to bowl the A. B. C. team.

To-morrow night the 2d League Team bowls the Medfords on the home alley.

Friday, Jan. 29. Team 2—E. Rankin 515, Kirsch 532, Payne 452, Damon 434, Peirce 410; total 2343. Team 5—Gorham 448, Livingston 493, Bailey 535, Farmer 452, Brown 398; total 2326.

Some high individual scores have been put up in the contest to enter the tournament on the 22d, as follows:—Gorham 593, Rugg 578, Dodge 567, B. W. Rankin 563, Whittemore 551.

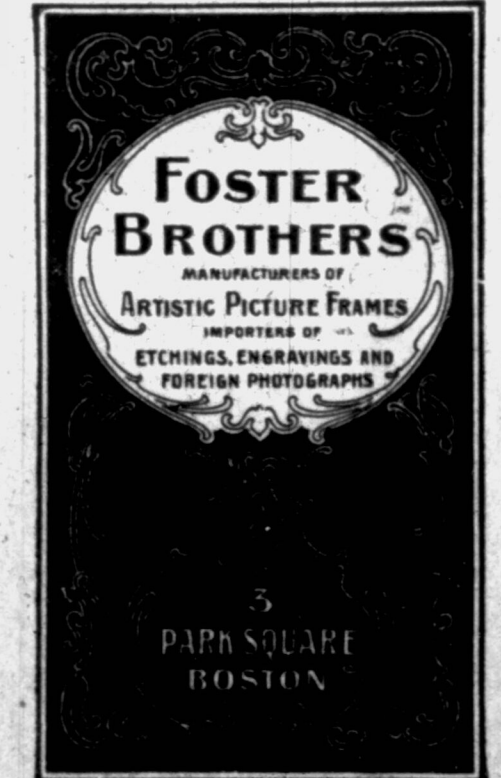
Ladies' night for February occurs next Tuesday evening. These social dances have been growing in popularity the past season, and quite deservedly so.

The Arlington Boat Club second team defeated the Old Belfry Club of Lexington by 113 pins, in the game Saturday evening on the Arlington alleys. The score was:—

Arlington Boat Club—Moody 556, Cutter 462, Slade 504, Shirley 506, Homer 485; total 2513. Old Belfry Club—Reed 488, Stone 449, Peabody 516, Sabin 511, Downer 455; total 2410.

One of the most thoroughly enjoyable entertainments given at a "Smoker" took place last Monday evening, when the hall resounded with the applause and roars of laughter from an appreciative audience. Megatherian Male Quartette furnished finely rendered selections, with solo numbers by Chick Fox and others, assisted by Walter S. Hawkins of Cadet Theatrical fame. Everybody present had a great time and the artists were almost encored to death.

A. B. C. League Team went to Newton Wednesday and gave the Newtons a thorough "do up." A. B. C.—Anselm 514, Whittemore 529, Rankin 495, Durgin 434, Carter 571; total 2543. Newtons—Loring 397, Philpenn 443, Buntin 460, Pray 546, Dearborn 457; total 2303. The occasion proved one of rare enjoyment. It was the "ladies' night" at the Newton Club and three special electricians from Arlington conveyed a large delegation from the A. B. C. to participate in the event, which included dancing and refreshments and other social pastimes which the beautiful Club house affords.



DAVID CLARK, MILL ST., ARLINGTON.

Is now prepared to furnish First Class

CARRIAGES FOR FUNERALS, WEDDINGS

And EVENING PARTIES at Reasonable Prices. He also has a Wagonette seating eight persons, a convenient and stylish turnout for small driving and excursion parties. Special prices will be taken to meet all reasonable demands. TELEPHONE No. 1389.

Wholesale JUSTUS and Retail

(60 Causeway Street, Boston.)
First block above Union Depot
is the man to buy your Cigars, Tobacco and Pipes of. Large assortment of cut pipes and fancy mixtures, pipes in great variety, an extra large stock to select from. Scented snuff. The latest novelties in smokers' articles always in stock. PIPES REPAIRED. 165aw

DRESSMAKING.

Miss Gertrude Miller, experienced dressmaker, desires engagements by the day or will take work at her room, No. 2 Swan's place. Jan